The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or others, whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person ordering his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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RUSSELL ERETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1873. NO. 279.

FIRST EDITION.

CANADA'S BIG SWINDLE.

Some Further Interesting Developments.

BOSTON, August 5.—Mr. Beatty, Jr., figures today in connection with the Pacific Railroad scandal. In letters over his signature in the *Herald*. He circumstantially and minutely relates the arrangements for securing one hundred thousand dollars from Americans for the use of the government, and goes into the particulars of his interviews with the Ministers and shows their readiness to take and make, come from whom it might, anything as it would enable them to retain power. He asks for $50,000 and $20,000 again, and says, "I have had about three months correspondence, both by letter and by personal interviews of first importance to the government, and all this with the ultimate object of getting the Pacific loans," and gives the following extract from a letter of one of the Ministry: "The Minister of Finance has the concern into a joint stock. I hope it will. It will be the shining wedge and new capital will consolidate the concern." He again says, "I will subside until action is deemed indispensibly necessary."

CRIMES.

Arrest of the Illinois Fratricide.

CAIRO, August 5.—Daisy Breeze, the alleged murderer of his brother, Don Breeze, at Hazelwood, Illinois, was captured in Williamson county, yesterday, by Sheriff Irwin, of this city. Breeze, when arrested, swore he would not be taken, and was preparing to make desperate resistance, when a shot from a member of the Sheriff's *posse* struck him in the shoulder, and he surrendered. He is in jail here.

Colored Ku-Klux Captured.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—Twenty negroes, charged with Ku Klanting W. H. Wyatt, in Madison county, Tennessee, have been arrested by the citizens and carried to Jackson. All were admitted to bail in $5000 each, except Joe W. Monroe, Ellridge, Nathan Farr, and Charles Rodd, who were committed without bail. The lynching of Wyatt was a most brutal affair, and the story of his having a loaf of bread from a negro woman is indignantly denied by the woman herself.

An Effort to Save Walworth.

NEW YORK, August 5.—It is understood that the Court of Oyer and Terminer was convened to-day especially to receive the draft of exceptions to be presented by Walworth's counsel. The bill will comprise every exception taken by the counsel during the trials, and a few new ones. It is expected that the counsel not being ready with their bill, no action was taken in the matter.

An Unsavory Convict.

BOSTON, August 5.—Daniel Whetton, a convict in the State prison, to-day attacked Warden Chamberlin with a shovel, striking him in the face. The blow took effect over the left eye, and also along the right side of the face, penetrating to the bone. Chamberlin fired at the convict, the ball breaking one of his ribs. He is doing well to-night. Chamberlin's wounds, although serious, are not dangerous.

A Kentucky Election Quarrel Culminates in Murder.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—Joe Harris shot and probably fatally wounded John Mason Talbott, at North Middletown, Ky., last night, the result of a quarrel out of a difficulty which occurred during election day.

A Boy Brutally Beaten.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Henry Dohr, a baker in South Brooklyn, yesterday discovered a boy named Dougherty attempting to steal a loaf of bread from his wagon, and beat and kicked him in so brutal a manner that the boy will die. Dohr was arrested.

Nevada's Last Murder Mystery.

NEW YORK, August 5.—This morning, a Brooklyn police officer, on duty at the Atlantic docks, overheard the remarks of Charles Coburn, a fireman on board the tug-boat Charles Allen, about the case of an unknown man found in drifting stream, and concluding that he knew something about the case, arrested him. On being brought to New York Coburn told Captain Hughes that he was in the saloon of Schwartz at the time Meyer, the car-keeper, and the unknown had the fight. Both men fell, and he separated them. Nellie Welch, who was in the saloon, stated that she saw Meyer knock the man down first, and then Coburn got something like a pair of brass knuckles on his fist and gave the deceased a blow on the head.

CASUALTIES.

Two Young Men Drowned

MEMPHIS, August 5.—Two sons of David Kendall, highly respected citizens of Henry county, aged eighteen and twenty-two, were drowned in Wolf Creek last Saturday, while bathing. One, who could not swim, got in deep water, and his brother, in attempting to save him, was pulled in his arms and carried down. The third brother, in attempting to save them, narrowly escaped the same fate.

A Switchman Killed—His Successor Badly Injured—Woman Fatally Injured by a Runaway Horse—Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 5, 1873.

A young man named George Starkey, employed as switchman on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, while engaged in switching last night, was caught between two cars and fatally injured. The unfortunate man expired in about two hours after the accident, in the presence of his father, who came into a joint stock. I hope it will. It will be the shining wedge and new capital will consolidate the concern." he again says, "I will subside until action is deemed indispensibly necessary."

Health of Vice President Wilson.

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A grand reception, promenade concert and ball will be given at the Ocean House, Long Branch, next Saturday evening, for the benefit of the Portland, Oregon, sufferers. Frederick Grant, a former resident of Portland, will be present.

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FIRE RECORD.

In Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A fire on Sumpter street, Brooklyn, this morning, burned the Turner Hall and adjoining houses. Loss $30,000; partly insured.

At Long Island City.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A fire broke out this afternoon Long Island City was shaken as though by an earthquake, by the explosion of two tank boats lying opposite to Rockefeller's Long Island City Oil Works. In less than two minutes the flames had communicated to the material in the yards, and three square blocks were enveloped in flames. The intense heat threw the people in a body back and the material would not permit the firemen to approach within a block and a half of the fire, and not six thick smoke was insupportably suffocating.

The *Tribune* says the fire was caused by Captain Myer, of an oil tank which was moored at the pier, adjoining the Standard Oil Works, owned by Rockefeller & Co., at Bloomfield, Staten Island, his pipe, whereupon the vapor of the oil communicated with the flame. The barge was soon abandoned and set on fire, the unfortunate smoker killed and his body burned to a crisp. The flames rapidly extended to a barge loaded with oil, barrelled under sheds on the pier. About fifteen thousand barrels of refined oil belonging to Rockefellar & Co., Bostwick & Co., and others, were burned, with the sheds and other material and five barges, involving a loss of from $200,000 to $300,000, most of which is covered by insurance. At first it was reported that the works of the Long Island Oil Company had been destroyed. The works were in imminent danger, but were saved by a change of wind. After the conflagration somewhat subsided, the charred remains of Captain Meyer were found in a corner of the barge. The charred hands, named Williams and Henderson, are missing.

At Hunter's Point, L. I.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The Standard Oil Works, near the Long Island Railroad depot, at Hunter's Point, are now on fire, and blazing fiercely. Two immense tanks of oil are expected momentarily to explode. The oil is flowing from the Long Island Railroad are being hauled out, as the destruction of the depot is feared.

At Ogden, Utah.

SALT LAKE, August 5.—A fire in Ogden, this morn ng, d stroyed seven bui dings, with a loss of $30,000. The Co operative Institution loss, $25,000, partially insured.

Interesting News from Mexico.

[New York Herald special.]

CITY OF MEXICO, August 2, via. MATAMORAS, August 5.—The great Tepec Chief Lazado has been captured and shot by the government forces.

The cholera is raging in the State of Chiahas. There are great government gains in the returns of the Congressional election.

In the case of the American priests whom the government proposed to expel as pernicious foreigners without legal process, a stay of proceedings has been granted, with all the advantage of the laws. This result has been attained by the interference of friendly foreigners.

Aid for the Portland Sufferers Asked.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5.—The Mayor of Portland has appointed a relief Committee to raise funds in aid of the sufferers by the late fire. He desires the committee to solicit relief at home, without calling upon other communities West and East, unless absolutely necessary.

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OHIO DEMOCRACY.

The State Convention To-day—Forecast of Its Action—A Grand Ratification Meeting to be Held To-night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 5, 1873.

The Democratic State Convention, which meets in the Opera House in this city to-morrow, has already gathered together an unusually large number of delegates from all parts of the State. The announcement made by telegraph from Chillicothe, this evening, that ex-Senator William Allen, an old-time Democrat of national fame, had consented to allow the use of his name in connection with the candidacy for Governor, has caused great enthusiasm among those already in the city, and no doubt a storm among those already in the city, and no doubt exists but that he will be nominated by acclamation. Lewis D. Campbell, of Butler, is talked of for Lieutenant Governor, though he protests that he don't want it. If he should not accept, it will probably be given to Barnabas Burns, of Mansfield, or R. B. Jones, of Newark. For Supreme Judges George Rex, of Hocking, and C. H. Scribner, of Toledo, will probably be nominated. For Attorney General, C. M. Dewey, of Dayton, or Ed. S. Wallace, of Springfield. For Comptroller of the Treasury, M. F. Force, of Cleveland. The convention will be presided over temporarily by Hon. S. S. Fleming, of Cincinnati, while Lewis D. Campbell will be permanent President. The character of the platform is not developed yet, though it will doubtless be a strong one. The nomination of Mr. Allen has additional significance, as indicating a determined fight for Thurman's re-election to the Senate, he being an uncle of the Senator's. A grand ratification meeting is announced for to-morrow night on the east front of the Capitol, in which prominent Democratic speakers from all parts of the State will deliver speeches.

OUR TUTORS.

Meeting of the National Educational Association at Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 5.—The National Educational Association met this morning in this city. About one thousand delegates and members are present, nearly every State in the Union being represented. The association was welcomed to the city by the Mayor in a brief speech, and George M. Divin, President of the Board of Education, responded. The first question to be discussed was introduced by Edwin Shepard, of Philadelphia, "Ought the Chinese and Japanese indemnities to be refunded unconditionally, or be devoted to specific educational purposes?" The question is of the reactionary party. After discussion the subject was laid upon the table, to come up under resolution. This afternoon the four departments of the association are meeting, President Eliot, of Harvard College, is with the department of higher instruction, speaking upon the National University.

Dr. James McCosh spoke very ably this evening, at the Opera House in this city, before the National Educational Association, upon upper schools. Professor Reed, of Missouri, pronounced an eulogy on the late Dr. McGuffey, of Virginia. The calling up rapidly with strangers, and the promise is that the meeting of the association to-morrow will be one of great interest.

The Cholera.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 5.—The *Journal*'s special reports two deaths at Carmi from cholera, six new cases being reported.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—It is reported that few deaths from cholera have occurred at Aurora, Ind., and that six few cases of the disease have occurred here to-day.

The Spread of Civilization.

LITTLE ROCK, August 5.—Ah Jon Fiuis Yung and Lak Sud Qui Cam, two Chinamen, fought a duel in Phillips county on Thursday, in which the latter was killed. The former was arrested and lodged in jail at Pine Bluff.

POLITICAL.

State.

A letter from Reading, in Saturday's Philadelphia *Press*, says among other things that the principal fight for the next State Senatorship in Berks is between Daniel Ermentrout, Esq., and the present Senator, Hon. J. DeFay Davis.

The Lancaster county primary election on Saturday resulted in the nomination of the following persons: Associate Judge, John J. Libhart; Assembly, Jesse B. Mylin, H. H. Fahnestock, James L. Spera; Recorder, Peter Diffenbaugh; County Treasurer, Thomas Furniss; County Commissioner, James Wood; Jury Commissioner, Jacob Hershey; Mercantile Appraiser, Keeper, J. P. Weise. The delegates are E. M. Mellert, J. M. Steinman, S. H. Reynolds, W. Fordney, and were instructed for Butler for Judge, and Mackey for State Treasurer by over 1,000 majority.

MR. A. A. Shissler has been chosen as Representative delegate to the Republican State Convention from Northumberland county.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has issued an address to the faithful, announcing that the State Convention will be held at Wilkesbarre on the 27th day of this month, and reciting numerous things. Among them are the important facts that it is very desirable from Mr. Randall's standpoint that the party should regain control of the State, and that the Democracy is sympathizing with the labor question. The address lacks the fire and the force of the opinion which would be expressed by Democrats in common the class to the field a few years ago. But a blast upon the Democratic bugle is no longer worth a thousand votes.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The City Democratic Association of Reading, met on Saturday evening, in their rooms, in the Keystone Building. Speeches were made by Colonel J. D. Lewis, Hon. A. J. Getz, Jr., Smith, of Wernersville, and E. H. Shearer, Esq. The speakers urged a strict adherence to the old Democratic principles, commencing upon the Democratic ticket. The club cannot movement of last year, and condemning likewise the Allen county (Ohio) departure of recent date.

Ohio.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF TO-DAY.

COLUMBUS, O., August 5.—The indications are that the straightout Democratic Convention to-morrow will be a very large and earnest one. There has been no Convention here for years that shows so many Democratic wheel horses as are now here. Early in the day there might have been a few who hoped for aid and comfort for the nominees of the People's Convention, but each week's talk with delegates put this hope out of the question. There is a most persistent determination to ignore Allen as the candidate for Governor. There is not one all connected with the Convention of last week. Wilson Allen, of Fayette, Lowe D. Campbell, of Butler, John McSweeny, of Wooster, and Wm. F. Carey, of Hamilton, have been talked of for Governor, but all are here to-day. They accept Allen, and he will be nominated to head the ticket tomorrow by acclamation. The party leaders have assurances that Allen will accept if the nomination is unanimous.

There is quite talk of candidates for subordinate offices, but if they will accept it, it is probable that either McSweeny or Carey will be nominated for Lieut. Governor.

Kentucky.

THE ELECTION OF MONDAY.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—It is possible that Burns, Republican, has been elected to the State Senate in the Lebanon district, otherwise the Democratic majority has been generally sustained. The *Courier-Journal*'s special from Lexington says Goodlove, Republican, has a majority of twenty for the State Senate, but in one precinct the negroes took forcible possession of the polls, and the judges refuse to sign the poll books. The count in this precinct will probably be thrown out, and Woodridge, Democrat, will then have a majority.

General.

The Democratic State Convention of Maine meets at Portland on the 20th inst. The Hon. Charles P. Kimball declines a renomination for Governor.

Not a single Democratic paper in Ohio supports the ticket hatched out at Columbus on the 20th of July. It has the sympathy of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; in three days that journal may get tired of its bantling and swing clear of it.—*Cleveland Plaindealer*.

The Wisconsin *State Journal* intimates that Judge Miller will soon resign his position on the Supreme bench.

Having some time ago solemnly assured their readers that Col. Mosby, of guerilla fame, was one of the powers behind the throne, managing the administration at Washington, the Democratic papers now set him down as the power behind Governor Hughes for Governor, because the latter is supposed to be the administration candidate. There's where you get your consecutiveness.—*Troy Times*.

The Worcester *Evening Gazette* says: "The Liberal Republicans (of 1872) had nothing in common with the Democrats, and admitting that there are to-day any Liberal Republicans, we do not know; yet what Mr. Groesbeck proposes amounts substantially to a revival of that old league." It was an unfortunate "league," and a most unfortunate set of proceedings has been granted, with all the advantage of the laws. This result has been attained by the interference of friendly foreigners.

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THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle Atlantic States northeasterly and southeasterly winds, rising temperature, clear and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes and Michigan and thence to Kentucky northeasterly to southwesterly winds, falling barometer, warm and increasingly cloudy weather.

For New England high barometer, low temperature, generally clear weather and southeasterly winds. For the Northwest and Upper Lake region and southward to the lower Missouri valley southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States northeasterly and southeasterly winds, high pressure, low temperature, cloudy weather and rains near the coast, clearing by the afternoon in the Western Gulf. Reports are partly missing from the Upper Mississippi valley and the Northwest.

Midnight Bulletin.

AUGUST 5, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	88	N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	74	N. E.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	75	.....	Heavy storm
Galveston, Texas	71	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan	72	.....	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	71	N. E.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	72	N. E.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	76	.....	Clear.
New Orleans, La	78	N. E.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb	75	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	64	W.	Foggy.
Shreveport, La	75	N. E.	.....
St. Louis, Mo	71	E.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	73	S. E.	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss	82	.....	Fair.
La Crosse, Wis	72	S.	Fair.
Fort Gibson	70	N. E.	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	70	S. E.	Clear.

THE TURF.

First Day of the Races at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 5.—The eighth annual meeting of the Buffalo Park Association commenced to-day The weather was clear and cool and the track in good condition. About 8,000 persons were present. The first race, for horses that had never beaten 2:34, for a purse of $4 000, $2,000 to the first, $1,000 to the second, $500 to the third and $400 to the fourth, was won by Manchuria third, Barney Kelly second, Cambrian third, and Steward Maloney fourth; time, 2:25¾, 2:26¼, 2:27¼, 2:26¾. Barney Kelly won the second heat. The second race, for horses that had never beaten 2:27, for a purse of $10,000, $6,000 to the first, $2,500 to the second, $1,500 to the third and $1,000 to the fourth, was won easily by Nettie, in three straight heats; Branch second, J. G. Brown, third, Thomas L. Young, fourth; time, 2:23, 2:23¾, 2:24. In the pool selling to-night for to-morrow's races, Judge Fullerton is the favorite in the first race, and Clementine in the second.

The Little Ripple in Brigham Young's Domestic Relations.

SALT LAKE, August 5.—The divorce case of Anna Eliza Young against Brigham Young, came up today before Judge Emerson. The defendant's attorney, Mr. Hempstead, made the point that the papers were not properly served, inasmuch as no officer was sent to Provo to notify Brigham Young. It is understood that Mrs. Young has attempted to compromise the suit for $15,000, without the knowledge or consent of her counsel, Messrs. Bickford and Hogan, who propose carrying the matter out. A new service of papers will be at once made.

FROM SAUT STE. MARIE.

The Upper Peninsula and its History—Worthless at First, Now Beyond Price—Iron and Copper Fields, Forests, Water Powers and Precious Deposits—The Decadence of Ontonagon—a Place "Sandwiched in Mineral Wealth"—The "Silver-ado of the Country"—Activity of Commerce on Lake Superior—Duluth &c

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAUT STE. MARIE, July 29, 1873.

When Michigan was yet a trackless forest, where wild beasts roamed undisturbed, except by any human being, only the fearless trapper who hunted the animals for their furs, a question of boundary arose with the State of Ohio, and a fierce if not bloody war arose on the question. The territorial land in question, included that portion in which Toledo is situated. In order to conciliate the Wolverines, the general government added to her territory what is now known as the Upper Peninsula, which, at that time was considered worthless. The extent of the amount of territory thus annexed, it was thought that Michigan had sold out cheap.

For years this peninsula was the home of the hunter and trapper, the Indian, and only in possession of different fur companies, whose employees roamed through the forest of timber and over rugged hills, underlaid with minerals, from which the Indians procured the copper of their tribal axes and from them to market on the lakes upon which they glided with their frail canoes.

The trapper has given way to the miner, the crack of the rifle to the sound of the pick and shovel, the tomahawk to the axe; the dug train to the iron horse; the canoe to the steamboat; the wigwam to the white man's mansion, and where the hunter and fisherman's hut stood, splendid cities which vie with the East in the mechanic of busy workshops makes music of industry, and the light of furnaces and rolling mills illuminates the skies equal to the Aurora Borealis, which has been, and still is, a mystery and source of awe to the simple child of nature.

The hundreds of busy workshops West of the Alleghenies bear testimony to the richness of the Iron ore of Lake Superior, and the mines of copper and the whole country of the same region; but who has heard of the rich deposits of silver lying in such close contiguity to those baser metals? Who has not heard of Marquette and Escanaba, Ontonagon and Hancock copper mines? But who has heard of Ontonagon and the silver mines?

Ontonagon is situated south of a river of that name, which runs into Lake Superior, on its southern shore, about forty miles from Houghton, and the same distance from Duluth. It was here that copper was first discovered, and on this river was found the largest mass of pure copper which had been mined and moved by an ancient and now extinct and forgotten race of miners, and was shipped to the East and seen in the Patent office in Washington city. Ontonagon at once became the centre of attraction. Towns and cities sprung up as if by magic. Here fortunes were made and lost in a day, and the whole place was filled to overflowing with the scum of the earth, after copper. The place continued to be the headquarters of the copper miners, and was found that a more convenient shipping point could be found by the discovery of Portage Lake, and Lake Superior, and Hancock.

Ontonagon had at one time a population of nearly two thousand, but now it does not number about eight hundred, and with its many empty and dilapidated buildings and deserted streets, reminds the visitor of Pompeii. The largest hotel on Lake Superior, and which was at one time the hive in which three hundred finds a home, is now without an occupant. Money-changers have been driven from it like a sea monster. This building, which could not be built this day for less than $50,000, could be purchased for $2,500, and even less than this in proportion. Such is the e nition of that once prosperous town; and when the old residents gather in her palmy days now shake their heads and say, "How are the mighty fallen!" Yet there is no reason why Ontonagon should be dead. Her location on the Lake Superior so completely sandwiched in wealth as Ontonagon. That was shipped from this port last year some seven hundred tons of copper and the country around is immensely rich in iron and contains large forests of timber, besides a soil exceedingly productive and a climate mild enough to raise fruits of the hardier kinds, especially grapes. I believe that Ontonagon has a bright future, for recently the discovery of rich silver mines, at the foot of the Porcupine mountains, about twelve miles west of the town, have also been discovered, and are being worked by the silver veins are of quartz in a horn blende slate formation, carrying native silver in the shape of wire and copper glances, and there is no doubt but it is rich in silver. Specimens have been sent to New York and have just been shipped by the Superior Silver Mining Company to Wyandotte, where the ore is crushed and divided into four parts, and sent to the only four refineries of silver in the country, where it will be subjected to the test of fire in the refinery, after which the company will know the machinery required for treating and mining the ore. I believe the only refineries in the country are at Wyandotte, Chicago, St. Louis, and one in New Jersey.

It is claimed that this silver is more free from the baser metals than those of Colorado and Nevada, and consequently will be developed and treated with less expense.

Whether further development's will confirm the expectations of parties interested remains to be seen; but that rich mines will be found is not discovered and as the being worked is beyond controversy. What astonishes one the most in this region, is that all metals are found so pure, for instance huge masses of pure copper, the extreme purity of iron and the richness of silver ore can be found. Here, then, is the Silver-ado of the country, and I have no doubt that this with the copper, iron, immense forests of pine and a rich and productive soil, Ontonagon will yet be a lively town, if once its inhabitants get free from their Van Winkle sleep and let the world know what immense treasures lie at their doors.

The Ontonagon paper, a sprightly little paper, called the Ontonagon *Miner*, edited by A. Meads, Esq., who is also largely interested in mining affairs.

Commerce is extremely lively on Lake Superior especially in the iron trade, and it is necessary that it should be, since the season, which opened late and will close early, the shipping of iron ore, and the closing of the canal for the completion of the work, will necessarily be a very short one. The work upon the Weitzel Lock, which is the largest single piece of was as originally intended, in consequence of the action of the Canal Director, is progressing. Soo, Minnesota and diverting the grain in this direction. The "Zenith of the Unsalted Seas" looks like a summer like a precocious, overgrown boy, far from home, and with "many red" in his pocket.

There are a large number of visitors at the Chippewa House, at this place, among whom are Samuel C. McKee and sons, of Pittsburgh, and A. Stambaugh, of Verona, Jefferson county, Ohio. McKee owns all the North shore on a fishing excursion to-morrow.

A. P. H.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE BACK-PAY SWINDLE.

List of Those Who Have Returned Their Shares.

The Return of the President and its Consequences.

An Avalanche of Interviewers

MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR MORTON.

The Method of Electing President and Vice President

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1873.

The President's Presence at the Capital

Has a powerful, magnetic attraction for a large circle of interested admirers. He had hardly reached the Executive Mansion this morning before the tide set in, and the deserted ante-rooms were suddenly jammed with an urgent throng. Among those who were favored with an interview were Senator Morton. The conversation was generally upon the political situation, but being so one-sided, it was difficult to find much to say. Col. Hughes, the nominee of the Republican party for Governor of Virginia, accompanied by a delegation, called this afternoon, and presented arguments to show that the Lynchburg ticket represents the Republican sentiment of the State. They asked the recognition of the Government, and assured the President that an active campaign would be certain to win laurels for the party in the regenerated Old Dominion. A private dispatch from Richmond states that Kemper will be the nominee of the Conservatives.

Senator Morton

Left here to-night for New York, and will extend his journey to New England and the sea-shore. During the last week in the present month he will take part in the political campaign in Ohio. He speaks of the prospects there as in every respect favorable. Col. Hughes and several other Virginians called on the Senator to-day, and invited him to assist them in the campaign. He accepted, and will arouse the chivalry on the modern issues. The Senator says he has never been in Virginia, and expects to receive a most cordial welcome. Speaking about the proposed revision of the mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, he said that this subject had now been discussed for fully three-quarters of a century, and nothing definite had been made with a plan which was received with great favor was to elect by congressional districts, each district to have one vote. Election by direct popular vote was objectionable in many respects, a notable idea. He thought, under the present system, the executive power is constantly in jeopardy. Some other provisions, he thought, should be made for the succession in case of the death or the disability of both President and Vice President. The President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the third in the line, might be a good presiding officer, but a very unfit President. The Senator said he had no opinion on the world's fair, but would watch the investigations of the committee in New York in October. The needed revision, he thought, might be reached by legislation; but if not, a constitutional amendment will be necessary.

Back Pay Repentants.

The books in the office of Mr. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, on August 1, 1873, showed the following persons as having refunded to Stafes:

New York—R. E. Fenton, W. A. Wheeler, H. R. Roberts, S. S. Cox, Eli Perry, W. L. Sessions, C. N. Lamport, I. Merriam; four Republicans and four Democrats.

New Jersey—G. A. Halsey, P. T. Freilinghuysen, John Hill; one Republican.

Pennsylvania—John Scott, Washington Townsend; two Republicans.

Maine—H. Hamlin, J. A. Peters, Eugene Hale, W. P. Frye; four Republicans.

Connecticut—O. S. Ingham, J. R. Hawley, H. H. Starkweather; three Republicans.

Vermont—J. L. Merriam; four Republicans.

Ohio—James A. Garfield, Jame Monroe, W. H. Upson, Charles Foster, A. G. Thurman, John Sherman, John Thomas; two present cabinet officers.

Indiana—D. D. Pratt, W. S. Holman, M. C. Kerr, John Coburn; one Republican and two Democrats.

Illinois—E. B. Farwell, John M. Crebs, J. B. Hawley; two Republicans and one Democrat.

Wisconsin—Timothy O. Howe, Matt. Husk, J. Allen Barber, Alexander Mitchell, Philetus Sawyer; four Republicans, one Democrat.

Iowa—G. M. McCrary, A. R. Cotton; two Republicans.

Missouri—Carl Schurz, G. A. Finkelenburg; two Republicans.

Michigan—Jacob M. Ferry, Z. Chandler, Wilder D. Foster, Henry Waldron; four Republicans.

Kansas—Alexander Caldwell, Samuel C. Pomeroy; two Republicans—Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson; two Republicans.

Rhode Island—H. B. Anthony, Republican.

Delaware—Willard Saulsbury, Democrat.

California—Eugene Casserly, Democrat.

Oregon—James Nesmith, Democrat. So fifty-two Senators and Representatives forty-one are Republicans and eleven Democrats. The last amount received was under date of July 22.

The Abolition of the Franking Privilege and Postal Revenue.

The expiration of the law which after the abolition of the franking privilege presents an extraordinary increase in the revenues of the Postoffice Department. Up to July 31, 1873, the accounts of the stamp division show as follows:

Of ordinary postage stamps there were issued to postmasters, not requisitions, 74,197,900, valued at $2,967,874; stamped envelopes, 6,637,000, worth $198,076 58; stamped envelopes, with reports printed thereon, 4,810,500, value $158,922 10; newspaper wrappers, 1,743,750, value $19,669 50; postal cards, 14,981,000, value $449,981; making the total value of all the articles issued to the public $3,794,522 18.

In addition to the above of the official stamps were issued to the War Department 6,000, worth $2,000; Interior Department, 1,000 worth $500; Agriculture, 30,000, worth $500; Postoffice Department, 198,000, worth $48,800; Justice, 10,000, worth $150; to postmasters, on account of deficiencies, 1,000 worth $500; total, $52,950; making the total number of official stamps issued during the month 6,000,000, valued at $53,450. The number of stamped envelopes issued during the month was 3,900,000, valued at $39,500, worth $9,835—making the total number of official stamps and stamped envelopes issued during the month 9,900,000, valued at $92,950, and which was at one time the hive in which three hundred find a home, has now been issued during this single division of the Postoffice Department is as follows: Whole number of articles issued 107,-568,410, valued at $4,906,246 18.

The following are all the appointments since the establishment of the Department. The amount for official stamps however should hardly be called a revenue as it is merely so in figures there being no actual money paid in as in the case of individuals.

ACQUISITION OF WASHINGTON, August 5, 1873.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that parties desiring to acquire title to lands containing valuable deposits of iron ore, must comply with the provisions of the act of congress approved May 10, 1872, except in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The rules of 1872, and the amendments approved March 3, 1873, are expressly relieved from its operations.

THE NEW FIFTY-CENT NOTES.

The first instalment of the new fifty cent notes was delivered to Treasurer Spinner and were issued to-day.

THE PRESIDENT

Will be the guest of Gov. Cooke during his stay here. The Governor entertained a number of gentlemen at dinner this evening.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President returned early this morning, and will remain until to-morrow night. Senator Morton was an early visitor, and remained in consultation with the President some time. Several other gentlemen had interviews with the President including Gov. Cooke and Gen. Cowen and Secretary Delano, of the Interior. The usual Cabinet meeting was held at noon, Messrs. Robeson and Richardson only absent.

THE CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session to-day was not important beyond the transaction of routine business. Much of the session, which lasted nearly three hours, was employed in general social conversation.

Official Report of the Meeting of the Western Division of the United States Commission on Boiler Experiments—Proposals Received for Experimental Boilers and Iron and Steel Plates—Contracts Awarded—Other Preparations.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 4, 1873.

Mr. Taylor, acting Chief Engineer and Inspection Division of the Treasury Department, and Secretary of the Commission for the investigation of the causes of steam boiler explosions, has received an official copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Western Division of the United States

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1873.

THE indications all point to the nomination of Hon WM. ALLEN for Governor, by the Ohio Democratic Convention, which meets at Columbus to-day. The now rampant Democrats of that State want to kill Allen county with ALLEN himself; and it will be a marvel if they do not kill ALLEN too.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, one of the few organs of the Allen county party, says that "the first step in any healthy condition of public affairs is to push the Democratic party into the grave." Push it along. Rattle its bones, over the stones, it's only a pauper whom nobody owns.

THE Colorado potato bug has ceased to be the dreaded pest it was, as people have learned how to kill it and eventually get rid of it, but the California grasshopper, a square-shouldered determined looking fellow, is beginning to show itself in this region. If these are the forerunners of an army behind them, woe to all the vegetation in the land upon which they alight!

THE New York *Times* refers to the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention of this State as a practical test of the working of minority representation. "Rarely," it says, "has a more high-toned body of men been convened." Go away from home to learn the news. In this State people are in the habit of referring to the election of that body on the minority representation principle as a flagrant instance of the failure of that principle.

A WEAK movement in politics is always attended by sudden disavowals of further connection with it. Thus, Dr. EDWARD SINNETT, who was one of the Vice Presidents of the "What Is It" Convention, at Columbus, now denounces the whole business and washes his hands. This is but the beginning: for here also comes C. N. GOULDING, a Liberal Republican, and a Secretary of the same Convention, who repudiates the action of that body and pronounces it a fraud. Who comes next?

SENATOR CARPENTER having utterly failed to convince any one that the back pay grab was legal or Constitutional, BEN. BUTLER is to be put forward to make a last and conclusive effort on its behalf. It is to be statistical, logical, satirical and sarcastical; and it will rebound against him, just as all similar efforts have, heretofore, against their authors. The back-pay affair cannot, in fact, be defended; and BEN. BUTLER will find, when he undertakes it, that it is just as hard now as it ever was to kick against the pricks.

ON the first of this month the Philadelphia *Press* entered upon its 17th year. It was established August 1, 1857, in the midst of political excitement over the attempt to spread slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, and its energetic course on the right side of that troublesome question contributed powerfully to its settlement and the subsequent overthrow of the Democratic party. We get annoyed at the *Press* occasionally, in these latter days; but the annoyance passes off when we recall its earlier career, and the grand services it has rendered the cause of freedom. For old acquaintance sake, if for no other, we are glad to see it looking well, and prosperous, and vigorous with its increasing years.

TRUE to the fourth resolution of the "What Is It" platform, the *Commercial* and the *Volksblatt*, of Cincinnati, take strong ground in opposition to the improvement of the Ohio river by the general Government, or the opening of any other channel of communication for freight between the Mississippi and the ocean. As this policy is the one great remedy to which the Farmers' Granges look, to deliver them from the monopoly of the railroads, the leaders of the new party must either have made up their minds to do without the farmers, or think they can fool them into opposition to their own best interests. The whole basis of the agricultural struggle in the West is in direct conflict to the fourth resolution we have referred to.

THE counterfeiters are on another dodge—uttering debased coin. The new half-eagle lately put out by them is worth, intrinsically $4 70—a debasement of only thirty cents, or but 6 per cent, on the full value of the coin. In London, still another trick is played, which consists in the importation and circulation of the French ten centime copper piece, which passes for the value of an English penny. There are, however but 240 pennies to the pound sterling, and it takes 254 of the French copper pieces to make the same value; so that the importers make fourteen pennies, about twenty-eight cents in every $4 84. The profit is apparently small; but if large sums are handled, it soon mounts up to a profitable aggregate.

ACCURACY AND THE PRESS.

In his book—"Five Years in an English University"—MR. CHARLES ASTOR BRISTED, having specified "inaccuracy and bad taste as the most ordinary blemishes of all American intellectual performances" gives some striking illustrations of the truth of the charge. Among other things he says:

"Look at our newspapers, the large cities no less than the small country ones, and the value of foundlers every fresh bitten of them lets loose upon society. Were I, an editor, I would have for a standing head of a column, 'Errors of contemporaries,' and such a column would be one which always well filled, and not unamusing or uninstructive."

And then he goes on to give a list of blunders commonly committed by the newspapers. In a note he confesses that he "once made a wrong quotation from SHAKESPEARE, entirely through having seen the passage pertinaciously misquoted for years in our journals." According to MR. BRISTED:

"The American is too impatient to investigate minutiae. To verify a reference or a quotation is the last thing that occurs to him. He becomes habituated to making assertions, and calling in illustrations merely to point a sentence. He is thus, after circumstances shall so alter that that he thinks he can rightfully demand more, let him frankly demand it, remembering always that it is an exchange he has to do with, and that it takes two to make a bargain. —*Professor Percy.*

The Old Catholics.

The Dusseldorf correspondent of the *Guardian* says: "The Old Catholic movement is slowly rooting itself. We have to record the successes of their work in Essen, a stronghold of Roman influence, a congregation is established and a priest found. Divine service will be begun forthwith in the Protestant church of St. Paul, and Herr Hoffman, (another new name) is elected pfarrer for five years. Then in Bresaul, service is also begun in the church of St. Bernard, granted by the Town Council. Notwithstanding the caretully diffused declaration on the part of the clergy, that all who attended this service been filled to overflowing. The third Old Catholic Congress is fixed for September 12-14, at Constance. The order of proceedings is the same as last year at Cologne—public meet ngs and sessions of delegates with the invited guests."

the quality, are still American traits, and hence too many of our newspapers "let loose blunders upon society." While they are the great instruments of responsibility and a keener appreciation of the value of truth and accuracy would soon go far to relieve American journalism of one of its greatest blemishes.

THE Chicago papers are mourning because the new railroad law is telling in favor of St. Louis. The high rates resorted to by the roads have necessarily driven the farmers to the use of the shortest lines to market, and to the cheaper medium of water transportation, wherever practicable. The water courses of Illinois run to the Mississippi and not to the Lake; and any return to those hitherto neglected highways must necessarily benefit St. Louis. As for the railroads, it serves them right, if they are punished by their own attempts at spitting those who resisted them. A little judicious concession on their part, and a wise re-arrangement of their rates to the anti-railroad spirit, so as to reduce the cost of transportation as well as equalize it, would have saved a world of trouble to themselves, to say nothing of bad blood and the crystallization of the opposition among the farmers into open and persistent hostility.

The result of this transportation struggle upon either Chicago or St. Louis, is a matter of but little importance outside of their limits; but the great question involved in the matter of cheaper transportation is one of general interest. If the railroads yield what is asked of them, the struggle will be over; but if not, and it goes on with the present energy employed in it, we venture to predict that a solution of it will be found in recurring to the navigable streams of the country as the principal highways of internal commerce.

THE Democrats are determined to be miserable and to find a grievance in every little thing. GOV. MORTON'S proposition to limit the Presidency to one term of six years, which the Democrats all favored last year, is now denounced by the Boston *Post*. It says:

"This being done at the recommendation of Gen. Grant, he will be appointed the guardianship of the republican principle of rotation; and in gratitude for his patriotic service his partisans will endeavor to effect his nomination for the first Constitutional term of six years, the amendment forming no obstacle, not being retroactive. Here is an ingenious and covert scheme not only to re-elect President Grant for a third term, but to pacify public apprehension of consequences by offering and ratifying an amendment preventing the repetition of such Cæsarism. A very smooth project for the retention of power and patronage by Grant, his family and party, but one the people will decline to confirm."

How, then, are we ever going to get the one term provision into the Constitution? A few months ago the Democrats were all in favor of such a Constitutional amendment; but the moment we propose its adoption, they find it full of danger!

The Anglo-Russian Matrimonial Alliance.

[From the London Daily Telegraph, July 12.]

We are enabled to announce the fact that a marriage has been arranged between His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrowna, the only daughter of the Czar of Russia. As our sailor Prince—as a member of the profession which all Englishmen love and honor —the Duke of Edinburgh has a special claim on our national affections. With us there is an old-fashioned prejudice in favor of young men assuming the duties of married life, and becoming heads of families while still in their full vigor and prime. The late President Lincoln expressed a genuine Anglo-Saxon sentiment when, on receiving from Lord Lyons the official announcement of the Prince of Wales' marriage, he rejoined with the genial remark, "Go thou and do likewise." The Duke of Edinburgh is now within a few months of entering on his thirtieth year; the Princess, whose hand is about to be conferred upon, is some ten years his junior, and is reported to be possessed of great personal attractions and intelligence. The approaching union, it may be fairly said, offers every reasonable prospect of happiness. The Princess, we are given to understand, will retain the faith—that of the Orthodox Greek Church—in which she has been born and bred; but the children of the royal pair, if there union should be blessed with offspring, it is stated, be brought up in the Protestant creed of this country.

In point of rank and station, the Prince and Princess will stand upon an equal footing, and Russia and England will have just cause to be proud of the alliance contracted by these two distinguished members of their reigning families. Speaking first of the bride, she is the daughter of the Czar of all the Russias, the sister of the Czarewitch, destined, one day, according to the ordinary probabilities of life, to ascend the throne of Russia as Alexander III. As to the royal bridegroom, apart from his rank as Prince of the blood royal of England, he is the heir to the Dukedom of Coburg, the brother-in-law of the Crown Prince of Germany, and the Louis of Hesse; and both bride and bridegroom are connected by kindred in the of almost blood relationship with the Crown Prince of Denmark and the King of Greece. In the wgole "Almanach de Gotha," there will be found the names of any royal couple entitled to claim kinship with so many and so powerful sovereigns. In these democratic days, the dignity of royal dynasties depends rather on the magnitude of their possessions and of the greatness of their prospects than on antiquity of their lineage. The Guelphs, it is true, were sovereign princes centuries before the Romanoffs were heard of in the ranks of royalty, and the Prince, as a son of Queen Victoria, stands in the line of succession to a throne which was great and powerful for hundreds of years before Russia emerged from barbarism. On the other hand, the Emperor of Russia may fairly claim to be the equal of any European sovereign in rank and dignity; and the children of the Anglo-Russian union may justly boast hereafter with equal pride that their father was a son of England and their mother a daughter of Russia.

We have no doubt that the royal marriage will give rise on the Continent to any number of ingenious rumors of international alliances and secret compacts. But we are cognizant that the union between the Houses of Romanoff and Guelph "possesses," to use the stereotyped phrase, "no political significance."

A $20,000 Running Race.

[San Francisco Examiner.]

Horsemen are at present discussing a topic which is to them of all absorbing interest. It is currently reported that two wealthy gentlemen of this city, admirers of horse flesh, have proposed to offer a purse of $20,000 to be contested for on a great running race, to come off in October, the conditions of which will be four miles and repeat, free to all the horses in the United States, to run; the first horse to receive $12,000, the second $5,000, and the third $3,000. The entrance to be 10 per cent. for California horses and 5 per cent. for those that may come out from the East—5 per cent. being allowed for expenses of transportation by rail from the Eastern States. There is a good prospect that three entries at least being made by parties who own first-class horses, and as soon as the matter is safe, and this would insure the purse being given, for there are several horses in this State that would be sure to contest for the magnificent purse of $20,000. It is proposed, in the preparation for this race, to close the entries on the day previous to the great two-mile-and-repeat running race for $5,000, which is to take place here in October, and for which there are twelve nominations made.

The Theory of Strikes.

Strikes are false in theory. It is a very old adage that it takes two to make a bargain, and this is in the language of political economy, and it will take this form: When two men have mutual services to exchange, let them come to a fair agreement as to the terms on which they will exchange. Certainly let each make the best terms he can, but let the bargain always be free. If one party, who happens to have the power to do it, binds the hands of the other, it ceases to be a bargain at all, and becomes a sort of robbery. The more intelligence and skill and self-respect a workman has, the better prepared he is to strike a bargain and secure his just due. If the employer will not yield him his due, let him have done with it at once and go elsewhere. Or, if a just bargain has been made, and after circumstances shall so alter that that he thinks he can rightfully demand more, let him frankly demand it, remembering always that it is an exchange he has to do with, and that it takes two to make a bargain. —*Professor Percy.*

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The Dusseldorf correspondent of the *Guardian* says: "The Old Catholic movement is slowly rooting itself. We have to record the successes of their work in Essen, a stronghold of Roman influence, a congregation is established and a priest found. Divine service will be begun forthwith in the Protestant church of St. Paul, and Herr Hoffman, (another new name) is elected pfarrer for five years. Then, in Bresaul, service is also begun in the church of St. Bernard, granted by the Town Council. Notwithstanding the carefully diffused declaration on the part of the clergy, that all who attended this service been filled to overflowing. The third Old Catholic Congress is fixed for September 12-14, at Constance. The order of proceedings is the same as last year at Cologne—public meet ngs and sessions of delegates with the invited guests."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mistress—"I gave you a shilling, Joseph, and you only bring me ten stamps. Where's the change, Joseph—"Please, 'm, stamps is 10s."—*Judy.*

Since the ravages of the cholera in Nashville municipal politics are hog and anti-hog; the hog party believing in the animal as a scavenger in the streets.

Amido-meno-chloro-benzensulphonic acid has been discovered. It is very powerful even in minute quantities, but they have to keep it in big jugs so they can get the label on.

A Troy man is spending $2,000 in a law suit about five and one-eighth inches of land.

Punch thinks that the victory of the Russians in obliterating command of the Oxus will lead to a similar result at the Bosphorus.

The following statistics were supplied to the Shah: "The area of London is 620 square miles; the total population is 4,025,659; the total length of streets and roads patrolled by the metropolitan police is 7,612 miles, and the addition or increase in the length of streets during the past ten years is 3,603 miles; the strength of the police is 10,712."

A week ago it was announced that onwards of thirty churches of various denominations, in New York, had closed their doors for the season. Inquiry since then swells the list to sixty-seven. As there are some 350 places of public worship on Manhattan Island, however, there are still ample accommodations for all who choose to worship.

Peaches are arriving freely from Delaware and Maryland, at New York, but there is a general complaint that the quality is poor. The supply also promises to be much less than last year. Prices range; from $1 50 to $2 50 per basket—that is to say, about 50 cents in advance of last season's quotations.

The railway lines running from New York to the West, have raised the price of freight about twenty-five per cent. per cwt. The freight and coal has also been advanced about twenty cents per ton.

Corbin & Merker's sign fell to the walk, Saturday evening, and knocked down four heirs to estates in England.—*Danbury News.*

Charles (who has taken out a patent and is reading the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office)—"Here, Mary, is something I have thought of myself, this change in the turbine water wheel. You see in the old way—"

Mary (alarmed).—"Perhaps I wouldn't understand if you did explain it."

"No, you couldn't understand that, but this you can. You see the combination of two flanges, with pawls and ratchet wheels, turning with a reciprocating motion—"

Mary leaves the room with her hands on her head, and now Charles wonders where the *Official Gazette* go the moment they come into the house.

A Troy (New York) young man saw a colored woman mounted high upon a ladder washing windows. As a good joke he shook and kicked the ladder. The woman failed to appreciate the mark of attention, and emptying her pail of water over the young man, she dropped the pail square on his head. These efforts, however, brought disaster upon herself, for down she came, ladder and all, square upon the young man, and they rolled together into the gutter. Gaining her feet she slapped that man's face all over with her wash-rag. At last the young man got away. It was observed that though he looked funnier, he did not appear to be quite as funny in spirit as he was before he saw the colored woman.

An overland traveler writes to a Milwaukee paper long complaints of the dangers incurred from gamblers, thieves and desperadoes throughout the entire journey. He says: "Their operations cover the whole field; spotters dog the steps of persons leaving San Francisco, and by means of the telegraph and other agencies only known to the initiated, the desperadoes along the line are advised of any 'game' that may be passing over the road. One gang, numbering from four to ten, usually ride only from one station to another, when they are relieved by others, one, however, remaining quietly on board all the time for observation."

Let car-drivers beware of maltreating horses, however aged, for even in their ashes may live their wonted fires. There was a law-obstinate driver on a street railway in St. Louis, who was not supposed to have energy enough to jump even at the unaccustomed sight of a peck of oats. Patience, with him, however, ceased to be a virtue about the middle of last week. Then it was that he, with a vicious energy totally unexpected, kicked over the dashboard, and bringing his hoofs well to bear upon the abdomen of the chairdriver, forced him through the glass door of the car, and landed him in the very middle thereof, to the great delight of the passengers. It will be some time before he grasps the ribbons again.

A correspondent writes from Paris: I find in the French language a source of permanent excitement —pleasure I can hardly call it. My knowledge of the Gallic tongue is most thorough, and my accent perfect, but you know how proverbially stupid the French are, so when I go out shopping I generally take with me something like the article I want, and then, by an ingenious mixture of signs and a few select words, to which I have attached very broad significations, I get along very well. In this way purchasing large articles like pianos or four-post bedsteads this method becomes just a little inconvenient.

The sensational accounts of the deaths of natives by the car of Juggernaut, are disposed of by Dr. Pringle, who writes to the London *Times* that the deaths inflicted by the Car are entirely due to accident, though the native priests have no sort of objection to such accidents, being exceedingly glad when they occur. It takes a crowd of 1,300 or 1,500 devotees to drag the monstrous Car, with its sixteen huge spoked wheels, and confused and entangled in the form of five long ropes which they hold, many of these poor wretches naturally fall and are crushed out of life under those great wheels. Since an Englishman—

Things begin to look as if a part of our own relations had emigrated to these parts. There is, beside a most beautiful village, a mail works employing a number of hands, at which it is said a mail quite superior to those made at Wheeling is produced. However this may be, the proprietors are clever gentlemen, and the rattle of the "Totten nail machine," made in Pittsburgh, sounded very natural. The famous

INDIANA COAL FIELDS

are reached at Brazil, Clay county, a place where the people are too busy to build decent business houses. It cannot be lack of money, for the "rich diamonds far beneath the ground" are by far too abundant and valuable for this to be the case. On a drive of twenty-five miles we were in the midst of the richest coal fields in the world, and the bright eyes shining out from the blackened faces of the miners presented a novel effect by the shades in which they wended their way home. The coal comes out in huge blocks from four to more than eighteen inches thick one way, but often four or five feet square. It lacks the lustre of our Eastern coals, and frequent discolorations, betrays the presence of veins of clay between the layers of coal. There is a large amount of a sort of charcoal 'mother of coal' distributed throughout, while a much smaller amount of fatty matter is found than in Eastern bituminous coals. St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati draw largely from these mines for domestic purposes, while the 6 salaries of the great furnaces at which light the evening skies indicate to what use this excellent fuel is used nearer home.

TERRE HAUTE,

the third city of Indiana, is a cleanly, well built, prosperous place, whose excellent railway facilities, and the situation near the above mentioned coal fields, make it a most attractive situation for all sorts of manufacturing. It is at this place that the offices of the President, Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Paymaster, and Superintendent of Motive Power of the famous "Vandalia Line," of railroad are kept; also the extensive shops of that company, and many factories of different sorts. The mercantile trade of the town is made up by supplying the operatives of these shops with the necessaries and luxuries of life, and in furnishing the needs of a very large and very fine farming community. Terre Haute are also several very respectable wholesale houses in the different lines of trade.

The passenger train of the

VANDALIA LINE

is one of the wonders of this Western country, and if you would see an immense crowd apparently under order and confusion, but really all systematically governed, you should see the Union Depot at Indianapolis any evening on the arrival of the regular trains, East and West. It is really surprising how so many people find business away from home, and how surprising that so much changing can be effected in so short a time with so few accidents, and so little going astray on the part of those who are little versed in the art of travel.

MAJ. JOHN B. SIMPSON,

General Superintendent, who is one of the hard workers of this world and whose office is at Indianapolis, deserves much of the credit for the admirable system of accommodations. Never did we know a man so much beloved by those in his employ. The kindness which he shows to his wife, and in this kindness and affability, lies the secret of his success. At the end of our trip we will detailed next time, when we propose some matters relative to the workings of the Illinois railroad law, which is just now the great question in Egypt. ROVAS.

A Critical Season.

Toward the close of the warm season the long continued heat begins to tell upon body and mind. Both become exhausted, and we feel instinctively that nature, after fighting a gallant battle with a debilitating temperature is drooping at last and requires to be stimulated and reinforced. This, therefore, is a period of the year when a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is especially useful. The immediate effect of this unequaled vegetable restorative is to strengthen the stomach, sharpen the appetite, tone and regulate the bowels and give steadiness and vigor to the nerves. As a preventive of the endemic and epidemic complaints that prevail at this season, and as a remedy for indigestion, liver disturbances, nervous debility, constipation, languor, headache, and all irregularities of the bowels, this pure and wholesome vegetable tonic and alterative has no equal among medicines.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

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Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn is compounded semi-annually. JAMES M. PAIN, Esq., Bonds of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

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With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of price. Makes the Shuttle stitch alike on both sides; runs with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle arm and Looper), both simple and strong. It makes the Stitch feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, and turns on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, items and Embroidery. REMEMBER, these movements of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of any peace to the operator, besides the ruinous expense of future of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even none finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to play the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel. with

No Troublesome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, New York. MWF

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HAVE NOW ON HAND A CHOICE

Stock of Seasonable Goods

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING

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Ladies' Braided, Embroidered and Plain Linen Suits.

Polonaise and Redingotes.

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Guipure Lace Capes and Berthas.

Black Grenadines, Hernanis, Florentines.

Tamise Cloth, De Laines Cashmeres.

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Black Dress Silks of all the best makes.

Summer Silks, in stripes and checks.

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MILTON B. LOFFT, A. M.,
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REV. EDWARD P. CRANE, A. M.,
Professor of Logic and Rhetoric.
SAMUEL P. LANGLEY,
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Principal of Preparatory Department.
L. N. FORNEY,
Instructor in Book-Keeping and Penmanship.
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Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.
OLIVER S. LACKEY, A. M.,
Instructor in Astronomy and Physics.
CHARLES R. GOFFIN, A. M.,
Instructor in the Commercial Department.
JOHN W. LANGLEY, Sc. B.,
Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy.
LIEUT. WM. B. MCCALLUM, U. S. Army,
Professor of Military Science and Civil Engineering.

The Western University has a large and valuable cabinet of Minerals, a Library, extensive Chemical, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, and Literary Societies. It is situated in Pittsburgh. The numerous manufactories, &c., in and around it, its vicinity, afford advantages to students in Practical Sciences. These different Mills and their processes I should attempt to open to our students.

Tuition—Terms apply at the University Buildings between 10 A. M. and noon. sw

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The location is elevated and healthful, the grounds ample, and the buildings has dense and commodious.

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For further information apply to James Black, D. D., President of Faculty, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to any of the following named Trustees: Jas. Laughlin, Robt. McKnight, J. K. Moorhead, President, &c., Hon. J. P. Sterrett, Rev. Dr. Howe, Wilson, Brown, Dr. Jos. King, Major Frew, &c. &c.

Refer also to the following patrons, Hon. Edw. Mc Junkin, Butler, Pa., Gen A. H. McCalmont, Franklin, Pa., Hon. Geo. Scofield, Warren, Pa., David Muller, Esq., Xenia: Rev. Dr. J. F. Hutchinson, Madison, Ind. sw2

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This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in the large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. MR. WILLIAM M. PHILLIPS, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by able and efficient teachers. Mr. W. is chosen at the to us every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

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Extra Quality and Styles, Fast Colors.

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The Very Best Makes and Newest Styles.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 5, 1873.

A legal journal, discussing the question of the rights and liability of the finder or holder of lost or stolen negotiable paper, which includes not only promissory notes, but all coupon bonds payable to bearer, states the rule of law to be that the *bona fide* transferee of lost negotiable paper abstains an absolute title as against the loser and all other persons, and may recover on it if the paper on this subject, Parson's on on Notes uses the following language:

"1. That, though at common law no man can acquire a title to any personal chattel from one who has no title to it himself, except by purchase in market overt, a complete exception to this rule is made in favor of negotiable paper. 2. The *bona fide* holder of a note lost, stolen, or fortunately transferred in note or bill, transferable by mere delivery, and not overdue or otherwise apparently dishonored, who has taken it without knowledge or actual or constructive notice of the loss or fraud, in the usual course of business, and for a valuable consideration, has a perfect title to that note or bill against the world, and becomes, by taking it, the true owner. 3. The title of such a holder is not defeated by proof that he was negligent or even grossly negligent in taking the note or bill, and that he omitted to make inquiries which common prudence would have dictated. But, while gross negligence is not itself *mala fide*, it may be evidence thereof for a jury."

In this connection we notice the following decision by the Supreme Court of Illinois, where a party signed a promissory note and alleged that he did not know he was signing a note, but merely that by the terms of an instrument attached to the note when it was executed, it was only to be paid on a contingency which did not occur, and that this instrument was wrongfully detached from the note after its execution. It was held that these facts did not constitute fraud in obtaining the execution of the note, but fraud after its execution, and therefore not valid as a defense against an assignee for value before maturity; also that it is no defense against an innocent assignee, that the note when delivered was left in blank as to the time of payment and this blank was afterward improperly filled by the payer. The law is founded on the necessities of trade as a vast amount of negotiable paper in the shape of bank bills, coupon bonds and promissory notes, pass from hand to hand by mere delivery, and all such paper purports to be the property of the holder. If a purchaser had in every instance to examine the title of the vender, the requirement would be the practical destruction of the commercial use of such paper, it is enough that he receives it in good faith and for valid consideration, the law cannot and should not undertake to guarantee the owners of negotiable paper against the consequence of loss or theft; but it protects the holder in his claim upon the payer and releases the latter from liability to the loser.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

August 5, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
Canton	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tele'ph	92¾	92¾	92¾	92	....	92¾
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	36	36¼	36¼	36	....	36¼
Adams Express	....	....	....	97	....	....
Wells, Fargo & Co.	....	....	....	95	....	....
American Express	62½	62½	62½	62½	....	62½
United States Express	60	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	....	105¾
Erie	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	....	39¾
Michigan Central	....	....	....	96	....	....
Michigan Southern	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	....	94¾
Illinois Central	....	....	....	120	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'gh	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	....	96¾
Chicago and N. W.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	....	69¾
Chicago and R. I.	....	....	....	96	....	....
Rock Island	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	....	102¾
St. Paul	....	....	....	55	....	55
St. Paul, pref	74	74	74	74	....	74
Wabash	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash, pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	90¾	....	....	90¾	....	90¾
Ohio and Mississippi	....	....	....	29¾	....	29¾
Union Pacific	....	....	....	88	....	88
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	100	....	100
Chicago and Alton, pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hart. and Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hartford	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. and I. Central	81¾	....	....	81¾	....	81¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal and St. Joseph, pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
1867	....	....
1868	....	....
1881	....	....
1881, new	....	....
1882	....	....
10-40s	....	....
Currency 6s	....	....
Tennessees, old	....	....
Tennessees, new	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....
North Carolina, old	....	....
North Carolina, new	....	....
Missouris	....	....

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	....
United States 6s, 1881	....
United States 5-20s, 1862	....
United States 5-20s, 1864	....
United States 5-20s, 1865	....
United States 10-40s	....
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	....
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	....
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	....
Currency Pacifics	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	54½	Phila. and Erie	24¾
Reading	95¾	Pittsburgh 6s	73
United Cos.	122¾	A. V. R. R. 7 3-10s	93
Oil Creek	26¾	Central Trans	47
Lehigh Valley	61	Empire Trans	56

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 5, 1873.

REMARKS—The market pursues the even tenor of its way, giving evidence of little new vitality, and the changes are few and far between.

With regard to the wheat market, it was seemingly weaker, though prices were not quotably lower. Oats and corn are unchanged in prices, though purchasers demand a concession of 1@2c per bushel on oats.

The flour market continues active for choice western and home brands. New wheat flours are handled cautiously.

The grocery market is generally active for coffees and sugars. Now is a good time to purchase, as there is no telling what a day may bring forth in the way of prices.

Provisions continue active and prices rule very firm. The recent advance is still maintained. The city and country demand seems to be on the increase. The heavy demand has somewhat reduced stocks, but they are yet fully ample to meet all demands, be they small or large.

Some days ago we called attention of the lovers of pepsine to that prices had advanced. There has been a still farther advance, and these "goodies" are now sold, wholesale, at 65@75c per lb, as to quality and condition.

The vegetable market is fully supplied, and commission men are doing a thriving trade just now. Almost everything from a whartleberry to a sweet potato have put in an appearance, and are meeting with ready sale at fair prices.

Butter and eggs are unchanged in prices, the supply of both being fully up with the demand.

Potatoes continue to arrive freely and are rather in excess of the demand, causing prices to rule lower. The same is true of apples.

Following are the receipts of the principal articles of produce by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,206	Apples, barrels	24
Cheese, boxes	190	Potatoes, bushels	351
Wheat, sacks	1,260	Rye, sacks	351
Oats, sacks	2,364	Butter, packages	26
Bacon, hhds	16		

We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1873.

REMARKS.—Butler county again sends forth a volume of oil, a six hundred barrel well having been struck on Monday evening. It would thus "surface" continue Butler county will be able to supply all Christendom with oil. Let us hear no more of soap mines, buckwheat, whartleberries and hoop poles. "Grease" is the watchword.

CRUDE.

We have not the slightest change to note in the price of or the condition of the market. The sales in Parker's exchange 1,500 barrels Parker's Farm at $1 40¾ 41¾ per bbl, equal to 43½c per gallon here. A sale of 5,000 Union and Mutual was also made at $1 45. The market is reported dull. For further information from the oil regions see dispatches.

The market is dull and prices a shade lower. The ruling figures for car lots f. o. b. was 13¾@14c; jobbing lots rule better. Surely these prices are low enough.

OIL BARRELS.

No change in prices, nor will there be unless they go up, as long as "oil stocks" continue.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets went still in a very depressed condition, owing to a still further increase of production in the past forty-eight hours. On the upper end the buyers refused to pay $5 65, and closed weak at $1 55. The market in Oil City closed weak at $1 60. At Parker's the market fell $1 40@1 45. The market in Titusville is quoted at $1 45. The home refined market is in bulk and 12½c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 62½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 62½
500 bbls upper road, regular	1 65
2,000 bbls upper road, regular	1 65
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 55
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 55
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O. August	1 55
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 51½
4,000 bbls upper road, S. O. August	1 60
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 60
2,500 bbls Oil City, spot	1 60
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview	1 45
3,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview	1 45
2,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview	1 47½
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview	1 45
5,000 bbls Parker's, Union and Mutual pipe	1 45
"Liddonfield" 56; spot $1 46.	

NEW YORK, August 5.—Closing 4.—Market irregular, buyers holding off. Prices nominal. Crude in tank 7c. Sales 2,000 bbls refined at 16½c; spot; for futures 17c; Sales cargo of 2,500 bbls August at 17c. Casks 20c. Philadelphia nominal; refined, spot, 17c.

OIL CITY, August 5.—Market dull at 60.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Petroleum.—Market very dull, can't quote.

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—Market quiet and dull; sales at $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—Market quiet and dull; spot $1 55@1 60.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Market quiet; S. W. 17c; crude 11¾@11¾c; cases 21½c; refined 17c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—Market demoralized and declining; $1 53¾ asked; $1 50 bid for small lots for immediate use.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Refined, 17c; crude, in bulk, 8¾c; in bbls, 11c. Department quiet; futures, 16½c.

FOXBURG, August 5.—Market very quiet, and no sales lower than $1 50, but that is not offered.

OIL CITY, August 5.—Market quiet at $1 55@1 65.

TITUSVILLE, August 5.—Market dull at $1 50.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Crude tallow; refined 16½c; 5,000 bbls sold at 16¾c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Thos King	American O W	553
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	160
Owner	D Sy & Co	160
B S Duncan	American O W	464
B S Duncan	American O W	241
Tack & M	Citizens O W	382
N W Stevenson	Perfines O W	80
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	227
N W Stevenson	Citizens O W	660
Jos Bushnell	Keystone O W	378
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	308
Fisher Bros	American O W	857

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Bbls.	Consignee.
American O W	2,276	Citizens O W
Keystone O W	624	Peerless O W
D Sly & Co	160	Citizens O W
Total	4,495	

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 4, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Yeats O W	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	491
R S A Stewart	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	159
L Irwin & Co	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	161
Keystone O W	Waring Bros & Co, Phila	491
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	655
Diamond Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	357
Citizens Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	406
Total		2,749

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
E J Waring & Co	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila	1,232
Elkins, Bly & Co	Waring, Bros & Co, Phila	400
Total		1,632

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 5, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No 1, $1 23; No 2, $1 17¾; No 2, $1 08¾. Corn—Demand fair and market firm, 27¾c spot or seller August. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 29¾c. Rye firm and in fair demand; No 2, 58c. Barley dull and nominal at 84@86c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15 80. Lard active at 7¾c. Bulk meats active at 7¾@8¾@9¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Cotton active at 20¾c. Flour steady and unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c. Wheat heavy and lower; No. 2 winter $1 37a1 40; Northwest spring $1 37a1 40; No 2 spring $1 35a1 36. Rye quiet at 84c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn fairly active; steamer, western mixed 50a50¾c; do, 56¾a57c; yellow Southern 57a58c. Oats active and higher; new mixed western 43a43½c; white 45a45½c; black 43a43c. Hay, hops and molasses unchanged. Sugar firm at 8a8¼c. Rice firm at 8¾a9¼c. Crude petroleum 7c; refined 17c. Turpentine dull at 42c. Provisions—Pork firmer; new mess $18. Beef steady and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; hams 12¾c. Middles dull; long clear 8c; short 10c. Lard weak at 8 7-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Commission agents continue fairly active in the purchase of cotton and woolen goods freely distributed to Western and southern jobbers. Market for cotton goods generally with a good demand for standard sheetings, fine bleached shirtings and cotton flannels. Prints more quiet and active in first hands. Worsted dress fabrics in fair demand. Wool flannels very brisk with scarcity. Low priced scarlets, fine fancy cassimeres, black beavers and Moscows quick.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—Cotton dull at 19c. Flour quiet at $6 40a6 50. Wheat steady and in moderate demand at $1 25a1 28. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 43a44c. Rye steady with a good demand at 75a76c. Oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm. Eggs steady at 13a13½c. Pork firm at $16 25. Lard quiet at 8a8½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8a8¾c; clear rib sides 9¾a9¾c; clear sides 9¾a9¾c. Bacon in good demand; sales at 8¾a8¾@10c. Whisky steady at 91c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 5.—Wheat dull and declined; No 2 white Wabash $1 20; extra white Michigan $1 20; No 1 do $1 15a; amber do $1 03a1 04; No 2 red amber Illinois $1 47. Corn a shade better; high mixed, spot and seller August, 43½c; seller September, 44c; seller October and November 44½ 45¾c; yellow 42¾c; white 54c; no grade 38c. Oats steady; damaged 32c; Michigan, 32½c; rejected 31c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 5.—Flour firm at $5 50a 6 50. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 Milwaukee $1 19; No 2 do, $1 14. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 31c. Oats active; No 2 27c. Barley dull and market firm; No 1, 66c. Barley dull and prices are nominal; No 2, 84c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—Cotton dull at 17½c. Wheat firm at $1 30a1 36. Corn firm at 58a62c. Oats firm at 44c. Rye quiet at 65a66c. Hay quiet at $18a19. Pork held at $16 00. Bacon firm at 9¼a10¾. Lard steady at 8¾a9c. Whisky steady at 92c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—Cotton quiet at 16¼a16½c. Flour firm at $6 50a8 00. Corn dull at 55a56c. Oats dull at 40a41c. Hay dull at $26. Bran firm at $15 50. Pork and lard dull but unchanged. Bacon firm at 9¾a10¾a11c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 5.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull at $1 37. Oats active at 38a39c; white 45a46c. Rye scarce at 64a67c. Provisions qu et. Lard dull at 8¾a8¾c. Butter unchanged. Whisky steady at 90¾a91c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115⅜.

NEW YORK, August 5, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money continues easy at 3 to 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange dull at 109¼a109¾ for sixty days, and 109¾a110⅜ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold quiet but a trifle firmer at 115⅛a115⅜, with nearly all the business at 115⅜. Loans were 1⅜ to 2 per cent. flat for carrying. Clearings $23,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $143,000. Customs receipts to-day, $632,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments closed firm with a good demand.

U. S. coup, '81	119¾	5-20s, '67	118¾
5-20s, '62	117¾	5-20s, '68	....
5-20s, '64	117¾	New 5s	114¼
5-20s, '65	118¾	10-40s	115
New 5-20s '65	117¾	Currency 6s	114½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

Missouri	93¾	Virginia, old	43
Tennessee, old	81¾	N. Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	69	North Carolina, new	15
Virginia, new	59		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened firm but later prices declined ¼@¾ per cent. in the general list, and ¼@1¼ in St. Paul and Northwestern shares. At the close a firmer feeling prevailed, and speculation, generally speaking, was dull, but a fair degree of activity was noted in Western Union, Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. Total exports of produce from this port during the week ending to-day, $6,096,224; total exports since January 1st to date, $167,992,120.

Canton	100	St. Paul preferred	73¾
W. U. Tel. Co.	92¾	Fort Wayne	90¾
Quicksilver	38	Toledo & Wabash	72¾
Adams Express	95½	Toledo & Wabash, pref	69
Wells, Fargo & Co.	73	Terre Haute	20
American Express	62¾	Terre Haute, preferred	50
U. S. Express Co.	57	Chicago & Alton	100
Pacific Mail	38	Do preferred	111
N. Y. Central	106½	Chicago & R. I.	94¼
Erie	39¾	Burlington & Quincy	104¾
Michigan Central	96	Illinois Central	120
Harlem	125	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Do preferred	135	Panama	218
Michigan Central	94¾	Illinois Central	94¾
Ft. Wa. & C.	89	Union Pacific	88
Northwest common	67¾	Central Pacific	100¾
Do preferred	82	Union	84¾
Rock Island	103¾	Del. & Lack	102¾
New Jersey Central	81¾	Hartford & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	52¾	Bankers' Bills	109

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, August 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,842 head; total for the week, 6,564 head. Market opened strong at last week's prices, but soon became slow and dragged. Stock generally of inferior grade. Attendance of buyers fair. About two-thirds disposed of. Sales of Illinois steers, 1,227at1,383 lbs, $5a5 25; 14 Illinois cows, 1,129 lbs, $4 12½; 19 Illinois steers, 1,143 lbs, $5 15; 56 Missouri steers, 893at1,200 lbs, $4 75 a5 25 62½; 112 Kentucky steers, 1,033at1,433 lbs, $5 60a6 25; 136 Iowa steers, 1,157at1,208 lbs, $5 60a5 70; 58 Indiana steers, 958at1,106 lbs, $4 12½a5 50; 54 Ohio steers, 1,282 lbs, $6; 19 Ohio stockers, 943 lbs, $4 75; 43 Michigan mixed, 873 lbs, $4 75a4 87½; 57 Michigan cows, 1,403 lbs, $5 70; 19 Illinois heifers, 973 lbs, $5 00. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 2,000 head; total for the week 5,800 head. Market not fairly opened. Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 860 head; total for the week, 1,800 head. Market flat at $4 70a5 00. Buyers hanging off. Sales yesterday 1,500 Illinois hogs, 190a200 lbs, at $4 80a5 00.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 5.—Wheat firm; No 1 red, $1 41; No 2, $1 30; closing strong. Corn and oats quiet but firm and unchanged. Provisions in fair demand at 14c for standard white, and 2¾a3¼c for State cut on large orders.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.—Flour dull. Rye unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 40a1 50. Corn unchanged. Oats steady at 42a43c. Crude petroleum 12a13¼c; refined 18a18¾c. Whisky 97c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—Corn in good demand and selling freely at 70c; white [illegible]. Sugar and molasses in good demand; fully fair 9¾c; prime 10¼c. Other articles unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., August 5.—Wheat steady; white Canada $1 42; No 1 Milwaukee 47. Corn steady; high mixed western 52c. Oats quiet at 38a38½c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Java	August 6	Liverpool.
Columbia	August 6	Glasgow.
Manhattan	August 6	Liverpool.
Virginia	August 6	Glasgow.
Great Western	August 6	Bristol.
Thuringia	August 7	Hamburg.
Baltic	August 9	Liverpool.
Vile du Havre	August 9	France.
Castalia	August 9	Glasgow.
City of Paris	August 9	Liverpool.
Italy	August 9	Liverpool.
Cuba	August 13	Liverpool.
Anglia	August 13	Glasgow.
Wyoming	August 13	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	August 14	Liverpool.
Cambria	August 14	Hamburg.
Samaria	August 16	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	August 16	Liverpool.
Anglia	August 16	Glasgow.
City of New York	August 16	Liverpool.
Greece	August 16	Liverpool.
Lady Lycett	August 16	Bristol.
Java	August 20	Liverpool.
Trinacria	August 20	Glasgow.
Demerara	August 20	Cardiff.
Idaho	August 20	Liverpool.
Hammonia	August 21	Hamburg.
Abyssinia	August 23	Liverpool.
Oceanic	August 23	Liverpool.
Pereire	August 23	France.
California	August 23	Glasgow.
Egypt	August 27	Liverpool.
Algeria	August 27	Liverpool.
Caledonia	August 27	Glasgow.
Arragon	August 27	Glasgow.
Minnesota	August 27	Liverpool.
Russia	August 30	Liverpool.
Batavia	August 30	Liverpool.
India	August 30	Glasgow.
Washington	August 30	Havre.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., August 5, 1873.

River stationary, with 2½ feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy at 6 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., August 5, 1873.

River stationary, with five feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 79 at 6 P. M.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—Arrived Arch. P. Green, Upper Cumberland. Departed Harrisville, Cairo. Thirty two inches on the shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, August 5.—Clear and warm; mercury 65 to 86. River stationary. Port list: Up, Idaho, Roberts and Silbert. Down, Dove, Good Hope, Mary Ament and J. D. Parker. Business light.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carnack	Geneva.
Elector	R. H. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Brownsville.
Wabash	J. J. Dissen	Monongahela.
Exchange	Shuman	Cincinnati.

Departed.

West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Genoa	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carnack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Brownsville.
Ed Brooks	Hoagland	Monongahela.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet nine inches, and at about a stand.

Boats Departing this Day.

Wheeling	Mallie Ragon	Russell, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati	Jumata	Brennan, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet nine inches and about a stand. The weather was pleasant. Trade on the landing was not very brisk.

ST. LOUIS collected $5,129 33 wharfage for the month of June.

THE packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left for Zanesville in time with a moderate trip.

THE steamer Exchange, Capt Shuman, arrived since our last. She will have dispatch for a return trip.

RIDDLE, COLEMAN & CO.'s coal yard, at Natchez under the hill, was totally destroyed by fire last week.

ROBERTS of the Silver Lake procured twenty colored roustabouts in Leavenworth and took them to Sioux City.

THE receipts of lumber at St. Louis for the month of July, by rafts, steamers and barges, amounted to 2,980,000 feet.

THE total number of arrivals at St. Louis of steamboats, barges, and canal boats for the month of July amounted to 224.

CINCINNATI.—There were no bidders at the auction sale of the small United States Mail line steamer Harticel, which was to have taken place to-day.

THE Mayflower was sold by the United States Marshal, at New Orleans, Tuesday, to the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company for $85,000. Some Marshal will sell the Fontenelle, Tuesday, August 12.

THE splendid side-wheel steamer Juniata, Captain C. L. Brainard, takes her departure this day, P. M., for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will also take Cairo and St. Louis freight. Passengers will be on hand early to secure a stateroom.

THE punctual packet Mallie Ragon, Capt. Russell, takes her departure this day at 1 P. M. for Wheeling and intermediate points. This boat is well found in every respect and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Voegtly has charge of the office.

THE Kanawha No. 2, going down, sank a barge of salt about 200 yards below the New Alfonzy Ferry boat Friday. It had probably struck something on Portland Bar. The barge raised itself again Friday night, and floated to Hughes' Bar, where it was caught and landed.

ST. LOUIS.—The following machinery of the Mary E. Forsyth was sold at the sheriff's sale: One boiler 36 feet long, 42 inches in diameter; one boiler 30 feet long, 42 inches in diameter; one engine 12 inches stroke, 6 feet; one pump, 8 inches stroke; one pump, 6 inches stroke; one pump, 4 inches stroke; one pump, 3 inches stroke; one pump, 2 inches stroke; one pump, 1½ inches stroke; one pump, 1 inch stroke; one pump, ¾ inch stroke; one pump, ½ inch stroke; one pump, ¼ inch stroke; one pump, ⅛ inch stroke; one pump, 1

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prorogation of English Parliament

FULL TEXT OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

England.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, August 5.—Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Queen's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, in an address:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I am now relieved from the necessity of calling upon you for the performance of your arduous occupations, by holding you from your respective homes. I make it my first duty to thank you for the zeal, promptitude with which you have made further provision for my son, the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. That marriage will, I trust, form a new tie of amity between two Empires. The best relations continue to exist between myself and foreign powers. I am also to announce the successful termination of the ait-stan to Zanzibar. Treaties have been concluded with the Sultan of Muscat and other native powers, which will provide means for the more effectual repression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have been engaged during to a satisfactory issue the commercial negotiations with France, in which my government has been for some time engaged. Under the provisions of the instrument signed at Paris the 15th of July and awaiting ratification, the treaties of 1860 were again put in force with a reciprocal engagement that no other or higher duties than those now charged shall be imposed by the two countries for mutual treatment on a footing of the most favored nation. The second article of the treaty of 1860 under the British flag is removed. There are separate provisions in the treaty for the adjustment of the question of the wine duties and a basis for the general relief and extension of trade. I have also concluded treaties of commerce with Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Brazil. The ratifications of the treaties with the two last named powers have not yet been exchanged, but I anticipate no difficulty in this final step. I am engaged in negotiations for agreements of a similar character with other States, both in Europe and beyond. I am still occupied in giving effect to those portions of the Treaty of Washington which relate to British claims against the United States, and to the interests of my possessions in North America.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I am very sensible of the facility with which you have provided for the various charges of the State and thereby enabled me promptly to meet the obligations imposed upon me by the award of the arbitrators at Geneva during the past year.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I have observed with satisfaction the progress you have been enabled to make in the remission of junior burdens by repealing both the sugar duties and income tax to points lower than any at which they previously stood. The establishment of a supreme court of Judicature, by which the record of your proceedings has been, and will be, distinguished, will be, I hope, to confer corresponding benefits on the country in the more speedy, certain, and efficient administration of justice. The acts for the amendment of the education act of 1870, and for the endowed schools act, will, I trust, tend to accelerate the attainment of solid national advantages which are the object of each of them in the middle and most numerous classes of the community. The act relating to the regulation of railways and canals proposes to secure the more harmonious working of the railway system throughout the country, which I cannot doubt assented to the act relating to the merchant shipping, from which and from the labors of the Commission appointed to inquire into the law of distress for a diminution of the rates to which the seafaring population is subject. The working of each of these time fully answered our expectations, and although activity in trade in some of its branches may have been somewhat restrained by various of causes, the general condition of the people continues to exhibit evidence of progress and improvement for which we offer our grateful thanks to Almighty God, the source of Divine Providence will, I trust, find suitable acknowledgement alike in our works and hearts.

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, August 5.—The betrothal of Prince Arthur of England to the Princess Thyra of Denmark, is announced.

France.

NO DANGER OF A COMBINATION OF IMPERIALISTS—NANCY OCCUPIED.

PARIS, August 5.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Count De Chambord received the Count of Paris to-day.

EX-President Thiers assures his Republican friends that they need have no fear that a fusion of Bourbonists and Orleanists will be effected.

The French troops returned from Nancy, and were received with wild enthusiasm by the citizens.

Germany.

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM.

BERLIN, August 5.—Capt. Werner, who recently seized the Spanish insurgent gunboat Vigilante, will be removed from the command of the German squadron in the Mediterranean.

A ROYAL VISIT.

BERLIN, August 5.—Prince Frederick William, of Germany, is visiting King Oscar of Sweden.

GERMANY'S GUNBOAT IN SPAIN.

The German government has instructed representatives in Spain to co-operate with the English and French representatives for the protection of foreigners and their property should it force has to be employed.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, August 5.—The steamships City of Bristol, Pennsylvania, Ville de Paris and Humboldt, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, August 5.—The steamship Olympus arrived from Liverpool.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 5—5 p. m.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £96,000. Consols for money 93¾@93⅞; for account 93⅞. American Securities—5-20s of '62, 94¾; do '67, 94¾; 10-40s, 9⅜; new 5s, 90¾; Erie 40¾. Linseed oils £32 10s. Weather favorable to the crops.

FRANKFORT, August 5.—5-20s 93, 97½.

PARIS, August 5.—Rentes 57 c.

LIVERPOOL, August 5.—Cotton steady at 9¼@9¼d. Sales of 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs steady. Wheat firm for white; white winter 10s 2d@10s 10d; white 10s 2d; red winter 10s 10d@10s 3d. Corn 29s 9d@30s 6d. Peas 41s. Lard 32s. Turpentine 31s 6d. Antwerp, August 5.—Petroleum 47½ francs.

DANDERRIES.

A man who came to Danbury eight years ago, moved into a house, and has lived there ever since.

At one time, Saturday, there were five bald-headed men in one of our dry goods stores, looking vacantly about, and each one thoughtfully rubbing his head with a finger that had a diamond ring about it.

"What shall I give my boy to make him honored and respected?" writes a fond mother. "Fine clothes, education and moral precepts were once required to accomplish this purpose, but a diamond pin now performs the miracle.

A Siwson woman unostentatiously points to the fact that the funeral of her late husband cost but $34, which is $25 less than the neighbors thought one ought to do it for, and yet she feels that in no case can say that anything was spared to make the occasion a solemn one and one long to be remembered by all who participated.

An aged couple, of Wooster street, are very fond of checkers, and play quite frequently. When he beats all the games, and wins her last red, she declares she will not play again. It vexes him to have her act so, but he controls the irritation, and takes it on her about it. He tells her how wrong it is for people at their age in life to be disturbed by such trifles, and shows her as clearly the folly of such a course that she becomes ashamed of her weakness, and retrieves the lost game and again wins from her she beats him. Then he throws the checkers in one direction, and kicks the board in another, and says the will never play with her again, but never does so silently, and walks moodily to bed, and leaves her to pick up the things.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.,
Pittsburgh, August 6, 1873.

Daily report of the height of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.

STATIONS.	ABOVE ZERO.	CHANGE.	DURATION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Low Water.	On Bottom.		
	Ft's.	In.	Ft's.	In.		
Cairo	16	3	—0	9	N. E.	Fair.
Cincinnati	11	6	—	2	N. E.	Clear.
Harper's Ferry	3	4	—0	6	S. E.	Clear.
Keokuk	3	4	—0	6	S. E.	Clear.
Leavenworth	3	4	—0	6	S. E.	Clear.
La Crosse	3	9	—0	1	S. E.	Fair.
Louisville						
Memphis	5	8	—	1	N. E.	Fair.
Nashville	3	4	—0	2	N. E.	Fair.
New Orleans	9	3	—0	3	N. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha	2	6	—0	4	S. E.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	6	2	—	1	N. E.	Clear.
St. Paul	2	0	—0	2	S. E.	Clear.
St. Louis	14	0	—0	5	S.	Fair.
Wheeling	7	0	—0	3	N. E.	Clear.

JAMES B. MURRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DI-PATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—River eleven feet six inches and falling. Arrived—Nick Longworth, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville. Departed—R. R. Nelson, Wheeling. The Lucas and Liberty No. 3 passed down with tows of salt. Fair and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 5.—Since last report the river has risen seven inches, and is still swelling slowly; now five feet three inches in the canal, and three feet three inches in the pass on the falls. Arrived—Packets and Charley Bowen and five barges of salt. Passed—Packets Ouachita and barges of salt. Fourteen departures—Only five packets.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.—Arrived—Ironsides, Cairo; City of Helena, Memphis; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Pauline Lewis, Missouri river; Sunny Today, Memphis; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Maggie P., Illinois river; Sandridge, New Orleans. Departed—Belle Lacrosse and Muscatine, St. Paul; Nellie Eobert, Cincinnati; Julia, Vicksburg; Clinton, Keokuk; La Barge, Missouri river; Maggie P., Illinois river. River falling fast. Weather clear and cool.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., August 5.—Arrived—Falls Pilot, Ohio river; City of Chester, St. Louis; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; G. White, Memphis. Departed—Falls Pilot, Ohio river; Wild Duck, St. Louis; Kentucky, Ames, New Orleans; Arkansas Belle, Evansville. River has fallen ten inches. Clear and pleasant.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 5.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Departed—last night, Henry S. Turner, Cincinnati; Wolfe, Red river; this morning, Capital City, Vicksburg.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 5.—River rising, with three feet by the gauge. Weather clear and warm.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, August 5.—Arrived—Henry Tolle and Mary Poe. Up—Bismarck, Belle of Baton Rouge. Departed—Belle of Vicksburg and Bee and barges. Weather clear and warm. River falling.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, LA., August 5.—Weather clear and cool. River fell two inches. Departed—Belle Creole, Clifford; Royal George, Jefferson. Departed—La Belle, New Orleans.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—No arrivals or departures. Weather cloudy; thermometer 88.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—Cotton quiet; sales 600 bales; receipts no bales; no exports; stock 21,719 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 5.—Standard fair; middlings 15½c; net receipts no bales; sales 36 bales; stock 1,697 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 5.—Demand good and offerings light; good ordinary 15½c; net receipts 46 bales; sales 300 bales; stock 9,091 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 5.—Dull and nominal; middlings 15½c; net receipts 73 bales; exports—coastwise no bales; sales 50 bales; stock 16,564 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 5.—Dull and lower; middlings 15½c; net receipts 106 bales; sales 100 bales; stock 4,253 bales.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., August 5.—Beef cattle—Receipts 1,310 head. Market active and prices fell off a fraction from last week's sales; choice extra sold at 9 @9½; first quality 8¾@9; second $6 50@7 50; third quality $4@5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4,816 head. Market opened quiet but improved later in the day on good flocks. All prices obtained for the best selected lots, but ordinary grades were a shade weaker; sales of wool sheep at $5 @6 75 each; extra $8 @10 00; spring lambs 8@9c per lb.

Savings Banks Pass Books.

A case of much general interest has just been tried in the Superior Court of Buffalo, before Judge James M. Smith and a jury, the circumstances, as stated by the *Commercial Advertiser*, being as follows: "Edwin Appleby, a mechanic, had upon deposit in the Erie county Savings bank, the sum of $925 50, his entire property. On the 23d of April last the pass book given him by the bank was stolen from his trunk, which was locked and in his room at his boarding house. The thief, a former room mate, who had become familiar with Mr. Appleby's signature, presented the pass book to the assistant teller of the bank and demanded the money. The teller was not acquainted with Mr. Appleby, and on comparing the signature in the receipt signed by the thief in the name of Appleby with the latter's signature upon the bank's signature-book, concluded that the signature was genuine, and paid the entire amount of the deposit to the forger and thief, who immediately fled from the city. The thief has never been seen in the city since. Upon discovering the loss of the pass book, Appleby gave notice of the fact at the bank, and was then informed that his money had been paid, as above related. He then demanding his money, Mr. Appleby's attorney was called to a by-law of the bank, printed in his pass-book, as follows:

"Although the bank will endeavor to prevent fraud upon its depositors, yet all payments to persons producing the pass books issued by the bank shall be valid payment to discharge the bank. In case of loss of such book, notice will decide as to the person to whom payment shall be made, without the right of depositor to hold the bank to question the correctness of the payment.

Mr. Appleby claimed that the by-law had escaped his attention. The bank refused to pay the amount in question, and was thus obliged to defend suit, and in any event, the jury should be allowed to say, under the evidence, whether the bank officers were not guilty of negligence in paying the money under the circumstances. The theory of the defendant in trying the case was that Appleby had either drawn the money himself, or was in collusion with the alleged thief who drew it. Justice Smith, however, held that the by-law was a reasonable one, and that the bank officers were not guilty of negligence in paying over the money to the bearer of the pass-book. He directed a verdict for the defendant, subject, however, to the opinion of the General Term. The decison was given therefore, without reference to any disputed question of fact.

An Exciting Race of Pygmies.

Dr. Schweinfurth, who has traveled extensively in Central Africa, has been entertained the Berlin Geographical Society with an account of a diminutive race of men, the Acca, whom he takes to be the originals of the Pygmies celebrated in Grecian literature, agreeing with Aristotle in the opinion that the Pygmies of Homer and of Herodotus were not altogether creatures of the imagination.

Dr. Schweinfurth made diligent inquiry in the search after proof of the existence of dwarfish races of men. On the Upper Nile he was told of men "not over three feet in stature, wearing white beards, who were skilled in elephant hunting, and who sold ivory to foreign traders." But it was at the court of Munsa, King of the Monbuttu, that he first saw an individual of this diminutive race. "Seated upon a low, flat, circular ring with a joyous shout as my people brought in a curious timid little man, the palpable embodiment of myths which have been sung for ages, who are known by reports of gifts and kind usage the pigmy was induced to take a seat, when he was measured and his photograph taken. His wife, who was the head of a family, living half an hour's journey from the capital; that his tribe are called Acca, and that their country lies south of that of the Monbuttu; that they had been conquered by the latter, and settled in the neighborhood of the royal residence; that his height was four (thirty-nine inches), and albeit he had a pendent belly and very slender shanks, he performed wonders with his feet against the tall grass of the country. On the following day, during Schweinfurth's stay at the court that King Mumery, escorted by several hundred Acca warriors, paid a visit to his brother Junesa, bringing the head of the Monbuttu chief, as a shocking proof of the personal sympathy of all our citizens and we hope that many will visit the school in the future, from whose ranks will be graduated the best qualified to fill the situation so interesting a race.—*Scientific Miscellany, in August Galaxy.*

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Dickens' "Edwin Drood."

Springfield papers revive the story of the young man in Brattleboro', Vt., who is "finishing" Dickens' story, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*. The *Union*, in fact, on Saturday devoted nearly eight columns to the matter, and asserts that the work is not only nearly completed, but that a new novel by Dickens is to be forthcoming from the same source, "an amanuensis, a medium, if you will, but an unprofessional one, and a person who knew nothing whatever about spiritualism until this strange experience befell him; who has no theories to advance or proselytes to make, and who cares not a fig apparently whether spiritualism stand or fall." He is described as a good-looking man, a machinist, not far from thirty years of age, a native of Boston, with no training whatever for literary work. The *Union* writer proceeds, to give a long history of the way in which he came to undertake the work, as follows: "Following the finding of the manuscript, a well-known publisher of this city who owned to have an extensive New England business acquaintance, and the agent professing that he was himself in the way of furnishing goods for the "States," it appeared that these firms had similar and excellent facilities for getting their paper manufactured this line, duty free. The agent was shown one complete chapter of $1,000 worth of goods marked for shipment to this city. The Montreal firm sold its goods—chiefly fabrics for both men and women—by sending out by samples through most of the New England cities.

In this connection, it will be remembered that about a year ago a man took orders in the city for a great many suits of excellent clothes, and whenever interrogated as to how he should fit strangers, always answered "Never you mind; you don't pay your money until you get the clothes, the rest of it is my business." Because the clothes did not come as ordered, and there has been no time since when equally good suits could not be procured in the same way if the purchaser only knew where to go, the knowledge of which of late this in half a dozen New England cities naturally attracted the attention of the clothing dealers, and Yankee ingenuity appears in the store windows. The Frenchmen were usually Canadian French, and it is enough to say that their employers business prospered in their hands. It was a man's duty to pay clothing by as possible, and possibly this seeming necessity made some upright men less critical as to what they bought. The goods in case from than they would otherwise have been. At least the detective, after seeing the box shipped for Springfield, had no difficulty in coming to and seizing it. As it was an express package, the goods were traced to Bellows Falls and then to Montpelier, where Mark W. French and W. L. Washburne were arrested for the murder of Adams' family. He found letters from the Montreal parties, advising him of the shipment of goods and giving directions about them; also bills and records of other transactions between them. The goods have generally come by railroad to Boston, the second township from the line opposite Troy, and thence by team through the towns of Jay, Lowell and Eden, to Hyde Park. From here they have been taken sometimes through Stowe and Waterbury, and at others via Morristown. They were taken to Worcester in Montpelier. The developments already show these operations to have been very extensive and far-reaching. The line was thoroughly organized, and the papers captured show most systematic forethought and arrangement, even in its details. The end of the matter is not yet, but how it will affect parties in this city we are unable at present to say.

How New England People Secure Good Suits of Cheap Clothes.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Springfield's location on the direct railroad line from Montreal to Boston has made it easy to smuggle into Canada, and for some time government officers have suspected that considerable of that sort of thing was in progress here. In fact, Colonel Frank Howe, government agent at New York, became so well convinced of it that he sent a special agent to Montreal to investigate a little. This agent soon discovered that a young man in that city who seemed to have an extensive New England business acquaintance, and the agent professing that he was himself in the way of furnishing goods for the "States," it appeared that these firms had similar and excellent facilities for getting their paper manufactured this line, duty free. The agent was shown one complete chapter of $1,000 worth of goods marked for shipment to this city. The Montreal firm sold its goods—chiefly fabrics for both men and women—by sending out by samples through most of the New England cities.

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ALLEGHENY SCHOOL BOARD.

Regular Meeting—Reports of Committees—The Question of Salary—Music Teachers Elected—Annual Report from the Secretary—Value of School Property.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City held a regular monthly meeting yesterday evening. Members present:

Messrs. Barker, Brown, Borland, Bulford, Blakely, Bonny, Burchfield, Carpenter, Cummings, Dalzell, Donaldson, Eaton, Foerster, Fass, Forrester, Grubbs, Gillespie, Golden, Hobson, Hantzy, Hemphill, Haworth, Hamilton, Kirkpatrick, Lorenz, Miller, Morrison, Matthews, Miller, McNaughey, Park, Riggs, Sprague, Smith, Sutton, Sack and Wilhelm.

Mr. D. L. Smith was called to the chair.

The reports of teachers elected for the ensuing year in the several ward schools, and the colored school were submitted and confirmed, except in the case of the report from the Seventh ward, which, on account of informality, was laid over under the rules for one month.

MUSIC.

The Committee on Special Instruction asked an extension of time to consider the question of music and music teachers, which request was refused.

Mr. R. C. Miller commenced reading the report of the Committee on Evening Schools.

A motion was made to order that the committee under the rules had ceased to exist.

The chair heard the point and well taken.

Dr. Riggs appealed, but a vote being taken the decision of the chair was sustained—17 yeas to 8 nays.

The report was read, and a motion made that it be adopted.

Dr. Riggs moved to lay it on the table. Lost—17 to 8.

The report was then received, it briefly recites the history of the night schools held last winter.

COLONEL BLAKELEY'S REPORT.

Colonel Blakeley read the report of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries. The committee had considered the resolution referred to them, providing for an increase of salary to all standing committees of one from each ward, to be called the Committee of Economy and Retrenchment.

The committee also recommend that the resolution passed at this session, providing that in case of the adoption of the Pittsburgh schedule of teachers' salaries, those teaching now in the schools shall be reclassified according to their experience, and paid to that to which they may be elected.

The chair announced that the same salaries would be paid as in Pittsburgh.

REPORT ON COLORED SCHOOLS.

The annual report of the Committee on Colored schools was then read by Mr. Eaton, as follows:

This school has closed a prosperous year of its existence. Mr. Samuel A. Neale, the efficient principal, has labored earnestly and successfully in building up the school. The valuable services of Miss Mary M. Ware, of the Primary Department, so long continued in this school, are still retained.

Hurtig & Year Art Rooms, on the Mall, of the Museum Department, and Miss Ella Wilson, of the Normal Department, have charge of the other places were respectively filled by Miss Sarah J. Hutsond and Miss Susan Johnson, both of whom have given entire satisfaction and success.

The annual report of the principal exhibits a total enrollment of 277 pupils, an average daily attendance of 145, and an average monthly percentage of 96. The committee attending school regularly cannot be urged too strongly. Parents often detain their children from school on very slight causes, and thereby lose much valuable time from their studies. Those who attend school regularly will, in nearly all cases, make satisfactory progress.

The course of study in this school is the same as that pursued in the several ward schools of the city, and the committee has sought to secure for it, in every respect, equal advantages.

The evening school held last winter and continuing three months, was largely attended, and more than usually successful. Quite a large number in attendance were all well advanced in years, and seemed anxious to avail themselves of this favorable opportunity to acquire useful knowledge. The evening school is intended to accommodate persons who are employed during the day, and who cannot spend during the day, and offers an excellent opportunity for such to improve themselves.

The display of specimens of our exhibitions of the various departments, were held during the year, which, for neatness, drawing, penmanship and composition presented a very fine appearance, and the exercises were highly creditable, and the presence of the parents and friends were drawn together to the schools in large performances.

Your committee believe that, in the present state of society, the best interests of the colored people will be promoted by continuing the Sherman avenue school, as it has been in the past. This, and other schools, afford encouragement to colored youths to educate and qualify themselves to teach, and a good prospect that their services will be needed. In schools, so constituted, the children themselves, we believe, feel at home, sympathize readily with their teachers, and study and recite more vigorously with each other in their studies and give a much larger object for gratification.

The race, so long oppressed, is now gradually rising to the light. In the next generation that people will in their characters be shaped largely by the influences now thrown around the children. The public school system of this city is a noble and under judicious management, will, wind a mighty influence upon them.

Members of the committee have made frequent visits to the school during the year and have coincided with the views expressed in the last report. Such visits are desirable and cannot fail to benefit those who visit the school, and thereby manifest sympathy of all our citizens and we hope that many will visit the school in the future, from whose ranks will be graduated the best qualified to fill the situation so interesting a race.—*Scientific Miscellany, in August Galaxy.*

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SUICIDE.

A Young Man Takes His Life by Poison—A Distressing Case

Yesterday, a young man seventeen years of age named James Law died at a house on Tenth street, kept by Kate Hogan from the effects of a dose of Paris Green, taken on Sunday with intention to commit suicide. It would seem that young Law on account of his inability to obtain work, had come to this city some time since and obtained employment as a bill-poster for John Trimble. He did not get along there and failing in with Kate Hogan who had known his family in Cleveland went to live for her to do chores about the house. His engagement was about two months ago, and, as stated at the inquest, he did not exhibit any signs of low spirits. On Sunday last he went to a store to purchase fifteen cents worth of Paris Green, and this he appears to have taken. His sickness was first discovered by his vomiting in the yard. Dr. Daly was sent for, and he pronounced it a case of poisoning. He offered the patient an emetic, but he refused it, and as a result the Dr. had him removed to the Twelfth ward Hospital, where the poison was forced upon him. When vomiting, thinking probably that he would recover, he tore up a sheet of paper upon which was written some farewell notes. But notwithstanding the efforts of physicians the young man died yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. Coroner Grant decided that there was no wrestle on that occasion and that the parties shall meet on Monday next at the usual hour and place. The bout was a draw, the match for that afternoon. He states that he does not feel disposed to fine any one, but with a large crowd of personal adherents of the parties.

The Duquesne Grays.

The arrangements for going on camp duty, at Steubenville, have been about completed by the members of the Duquesne Grays, and they now await but the word from Colonel Hampton, their companies by orders from Headquarters will assemble at the armory on Monday at 1 P. M. sharp, in the full dress gray uniform, white pants, white knapsacks and pompons. The forage cap will be worn on the line of march. The camp and garrison equipage are to contain, together with the ordinary wearing apparel, one pair of white pants, extra white belts, leather leggins, a suit of rubber clothing and white gloves. Orders have also been issued directing the commissary to issue supplies, and directing the companies detailed to assemble for drill this and to-morrow evening.

Sudden Death of a Boy.

Frank Kay, a boy aged about nine years, residing with his parents at No. 260 Beaver avenue, died suddenly yesterday morning in Kay's Row. The child had been in delicate health for some time, and on that account had been permitted to take frequent rides in the wagon of Mr. George McFerrin, grocer. Yesterday the boy took the ride in the wagon as was customary and they started for Pittsburgh. At Liberty street, near Grant, young Kay was seized with an epileptic fit and fell from his seat into the wagon. Dr. Rhodes was called and applied restoratives and succeeded in reviving the patient. The wagon, the driver started for home. When almost within sight of his home the little fellow expired. An inquest was held by Coroner Wiest and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

CHOLERA.

Cases Reported Near Temperanceville—Death of a Woman—Her Husband Prostrated — Disagreement Among Physicians — Sanitary Precautions Necessary.

An occurrence of yesterday indicates most clearly that our people must awake to the danger of the appearance of Asiatic cholera, and there should be no time lost in attending to all sanitary matters that may hasten the spread of that dread disease among us. Dr. Hamilton, the well known physician, has thought it necessary to take into consultation several of his brother physicians as to a disease resembling, in many instances, Asiatic cholera, that has appeared in the vicinity of Temperanceville just beyond the city line. The facts are these. Mr. James Mooney and wife recently visited Dennison, Ohio, where he was called on account of a contract in which he was interested. On the 29th of July they returned and took up their abode on the bank of the river beyond Temperanceville, in the Township formerly that of Mr. Mooney took sick with diarrhœa, and Dr. Hamilton was sent for. He gave medicine which checked it, but on the 30th of July they were taken violently and continued to suffer from symptoms of cholera until morning last, when Mooney died. She expired. The same day Mr. Mooney took the diarrhœa, but for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral came to the city, when he got worse and had to be taken home. Dr. Hamilton was called, and upon examination believed that the husband had the cholera, and that his wife had died of the same. Doctors McCann, City Physician, and Dr. Rhodes at the instance of Dr. Hamilton, visited Mr. Mooney with a view of consultation as to the disease. It resulted in a disagreement. Dr. Hamilton believes the disease to be cholera. Dr. McCann thinks that while it has certain features of cholera, yet it must be simply cholera morbus. Dr. Snively believes that the exhaustion from travel from Dennison without regular meals, the eating of pies and such like has caused the disease, and that it is not epidemic cholera. We were unable to learn the opinion of Dr. Rhodes.

Dr. Snively will to-day send Health Officer Gray to the residence of the parties with disinfectants. The situation is evidently serious and the doctors agree that if it is Asiatic cholera, we shall have a spread of the disease in the city at once.

CAMP MEETINGS.

The Season Opened—Chautauqua Lake, Tarentum and Other Camp Grounds.

The season for camp meetings has been ushered in, and during this and the ensuing month tens of thousands of our Methodist friends will assemble in the pleasant groves dedicated to religious services. There are scores of camp grounds within easy access of Pittsburgh, by river or rail, and it is the custom of many members of the Methodist denomination to attend several meetings during the same season. The Ohio State open air meetings commenced at Canton, yesterday. To-day the Danville, Ohio, meetings will begin, and to-morrow the Cambridge District meetings will be inaugurated at Cadiz, Ohio. These, however, are not attended by many of our citizens. On Tuesday next, the 12th instant, the

LAKE CHAUTAUQUA CAMP MEETING

will be opened, and as this place has become a favorite resort for Pittsburghers, a large attendance from the Smoky City is anticipated. Rev. R. S. Carruthers writes, under a recent date, that twenty-two cottages and box houses, occupied last year, are standing over, and that the houses being built this summer are larger and more substantial than those usually erected on such occasions; equaling, in fact, the finer class of village residences, and in many instances quite surpassing the best upon the Round Lake ground. The cost of building has ranged from three to four hundred dollars. In addition to the above, the Association is putting up a boarding hall, 100x24 feet, with a wing 30x20 feet, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The hall will be furnished in good style for the accommodation of fifteen persons besides transient boarders. So great indeed is the improvement in the estimation of those who patronize these grounds, that the first houses built have almost entirely disappeared. Four hundred dollars have been paid for a lot of ground but a few feet from the most remote western point on the lake shore, and three hundred dollars had been offered for a front of forty feet on the lake, near the east corner. A few lots remain for sale, but they will be disposed of only to parties of the right stamp. Rev. Mr. Carruthers writes, under a recent date, that twenty-two cottages and box houses, occupied last year, are standing over, and that the houses being built this summer are larger and more substantial than those usually erected on such occasions; equaling, in fact, the finer class of village residences, and in many instances quite surpassing the best upon the Round Lake ground. The cost of building has ranged from three to four hundred dollars. In addition to the above, the Association is putting up a boarding hall, 100x24 feet, with a wing 30x20 feet, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The hall will be furnished in good style for the accommodation of fifteen persons besides transient boarders. So great indeed is the improvement in the estimation of those who patronize these grounds, that the first houses built have almost entirely disappeared. Four hundred dollars have been paid for a few feet of ground but a few feet from the most remote western point on the lake shore, and three hundred dollars had been offered for a front of forty feet on the lake, near the east corner. A few lots remain for sale, but they will be disposed of only to parties of the right stamp. Rev. Mr. Carruthers writes, under a recent date, that twenty-two cottages and box houses, occupied last year, are standing over, and that the houses being built this summer are larger and more substantial than those usually erected on such occasions; equaling, in fact, the finer class of village residences, and in many instances quite surpassing the best upon the Round Lake ground. The cost of building has ranged from three to four hundred dollars. In addition to the above, the Association is putting up a boarding hall, 100x24 feet, with a wing 30x20 feet, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The hall will be furnished in good style for the accommodation of fifteen persons besides transient boarders. So great indeed is the improvement in the estimation of those who patronize these grounds, that the first houses built have almost entirely disappeared. Four hundred dollars have been paid for a few feet of ground but a few feet from the most remote western point on the lake shore, and three hundred dollars had been offered for a front of forty feet on the lake, near the east corner. A few lots remain for sale, but they will be disposed of only to parties of the right stamp. Rev. Mr. Carruthers writes, under a recent date, that twenty-two cottages and box houses